Robert Tallis
29 Ludgate Street
May 6th 1848

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times

No. 71.] SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1848. PRICE 6D

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3	yards long Magnificent Double Damask ditto	"	21	0
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Observe.—The genuine have the words "James Cockle, Apothecary," engraved in white letters on the Government stamp.

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FIRE, and MARINE ASSURANCE. Established by Royal Charter of King George I., A.D. 1720. Offices, 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street. Prospectus and all information may be had by a written or personal application.

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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. IX.

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Complete security afforded to the assured by means of an ample subscribed capital, and the large fund accumulated from the premiums on upwards of 7000 policies.

Half the amount only of the annual premium required during the first five years, the remaining half premiums being paid out of the profits, which after five years will be annually divided among the assured.

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The lowest rates consistent with security to the assured.

An increasing scale of premiums peculiarly adapted to cases where assurances are effected for the purpose of securing Loans or Debts.

Half-credit rates of premium, whereby credit is given for half the amount of premium for seven years, to be then paid off, or remain a charge upon the policy, at the option of the holder.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TABLES.

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MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.			PROPRIETARY BRANCH.		
Age.	Hal Premium first five years.	Whole Premium after five years.	Age.	Half Premium first seven years.	Whole Premium after seven years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 0 0	2 0 0	20	0 18 0	1 16 0
25	1 2 2	2 4 4	25	0 19 7	1 19 2
30	1 4 11	2 9 10	30	1 1 9	2 3 6
35	1 8 6	2 17 0	35	1 4 11	2 9 10
40	1 13 3	3 6 6	40	1 9 2	2 18 4
45	1 19 6	3 19 0	45	1 14 10	3 9 8
50	2 7 9	4 15 6	50	2 2 6	4 5 0
55	2 18 10	5 17 8	55	2 12 9	5 5 6

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

SUMS of Money for Children, from £10

to £200, payable to Insurer on a Child becoming 14 or 21 years of age, may be secured by easy Monthly or Quarterly payments, at the Office of the

MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION,
51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.
Established 1820.

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H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Lords Denman, Brougham, &c.

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EXAMPLES.—By the payment of 2s. 5d. per month, £20 may be secured when a child becomes 14 years of age. Or for 3s. 3d. per month, £50 may be insured, payable at the age of 21 years. For 6s. 8d. per month, £100 may be secured, payable when a Youth, 21 years next birthday, becomes 40 years of age. Other ages and sums in proportion.

ANNUITIES of £15 to £52 per annum, for Life, commencing immediately, for a sum of money paid down; or to begin at any future age by paying a fixed rate of contributions for a given number of years; and

SUMS of MONEY, from £10 to £50, payable to surviving Children or next of kin, upon the DEATH of the member, may also be insured in this Institution by persons, male or female, and whether members of other societies or not; the terms and particulars of which may be obtained by applying at the London Office, or of any Agent.

*** A letter, by post, addressed to the Secretary, 51, Threadneedle-street, from any part of the United Kingdom, will obtain for the writer a printed form for a person proposing to effect an Insurance, to fill up with particulars.

SASSAFRAS Chocolate.—Dr. De La Motte's

NUTRITIVE, HEALTH-RESTORING AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and Sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London

This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and inte times occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

WALLER'S Patent Cafetiere, for Making

COFFEE and other Infusions.—This Invention—one of practical utility and necessity in every well-conducted household where Coffee is used—is at once the most simple and efficient apparatus that has yet appeared from the combined efforts of science and mechanism. Its action is effected without the aid of piston, lever, or other annoyances, producing Coffee in all its purity of flavour within four minutes. May be had of all Furnishing Ironmongers in town and country.

SHOOLBRED, LOVERIDGE, and SHOOLBRED, Manufacturers, Wolverhampton.

PATENT for Roasting Coffee.

Extract from the *Patent Journal* of the 11th of December, 1847.)

PATENTS RECENTLY GRANTED.—To William Dakin, of NUMBER ONE, Saint Paul's Churchyard, "for Improvements in Cleaning and Roasting Coffee, in the Apparatus and Machinery to be used therein, and also in the Apparatus for making Infusions and Decoctions of Coffee."

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant her Royal Letters Patent to WILLIAM DAKIN, of Number One, Saint Paul's Churchyard, London, under the above title, and for the purposes declared, DAKIN AND CO. respectfully inform the Public, that the extensive Engines and Machinery for carrying out the Patent are being got ready with every possible despatch, and on completion the Firm will be in a position to bring this extraordinary and highly important invention prominently before the Public—an Invention which, by the adoption of a simple scientific principle, altogether supersedes every other plan introduced, developing in Coffee a RICHNESS, PURITY, and DELICACY of flavour not hitherto considered as belonging to this berry.

MAY-DAY—JACK-IN-THE-GREEN.

JACK-IN-THE-GREEN.

Most of our readers were probably, on Monday and Tuesday last, attracted by some of the fast-decaying amusements of May-day. Among these the Jack-in-the-Green is still proudly pre-eminent, and we can remember, in our childish days, how the moving pyramid used to excite our wonder. The green leaves and interwoven flowers of the wicker sugar-loaf so completely concealed the man who bore it that his legs were scarcely visible, and our amazement was called forth by seeing it roll from side to side among its dancing companions. We were glad to look once more upon what had pleased us as a child, and, though it forcibly reminded us that one year more had passed, and that old age was approaching, yet we forgot for a moment the onward progress of our years in the recollections of our youth. It is true that such things are little better than childish follies, but we still should be sorry for their discontinuance. We look for their coming; and, if May-day were to pass without any of its former amusements and merriments, we should feel their loss, though we are conscious they possess no real value. We do not think it a change for the better when old customs cease to please. Of how much importance the pageants of May-day once were we learn from a source which few would think of consulting for such a purpose. At the commencement of the sixteenth century the ancient stories about Robin Hood were revived, and he became an important personage in the mummings of May-day. His companions were known by the title of Robin Hood's men, and were dressed in character, having their coats, hoods, and hose of green. Old Hall, in his gossiping and amusing chronicle, tells us that Henry VIII., in the first year of his reign, when he delighted in country sports, came suddenly in the chamber where the Queen and her ladies were sitting on the 1st of May. He was attended by twelve noblemen, all apparelled in short coats of Kentish kendal, with hoods and hosen of the same; each of them had his bow, with arrows, and a sword, and a buckler, "like outlawes, or Robin Hood's men." The Queen, it seems, at first was somewhat affrighted by their appearance, of which she was not in the least apprised. The gay troop performed several dances, and then departed.

We alluded, however, more particularly to a passage in one of Bishop Latimer's sermons, which he preached before Edward VI. "Coming," says he, "to a certain town on a holiday to preach, I found the church door fast locked. I tarried there half an hour or more, and at last the key was found, and one of the parish comes to me and says, 'Sir, this is a busy day with us, we cannot hear you, it is Robin Hood's Day; the parish are gone about to gather for Robin Hood: I pray you let (hinder) them not.' I was fain, therefore, to give place to Robin Hood. I thought my rochet would have been regarded; but it would not serve, it was fair to give place to Robin Hood's men." We hardly know which would surprise us most, the reappearance of the bold outlaw and his attendant, or the sight of a bishop walking into the country to preach at a village church, and being told that the people could not hear him, because they were busied at a May-day pageant. About a hundred years since the milkmaids had their peculiar custom on May-day, which has completely fallen into desuetude. A writer in the *Spectator* says, "It is likewise on the first day of this month (May) that we see the ruddy milkmaid exerting herself in a most sprightly manner under a pyramid of silver tankards, and, like the virgin Parpeia, oppressed by the costly ornaments which her benefactors lay upon her. These decorations of silver cups, tankards, and salvers, were borrowed for the purpose, and hung round the milk-pails, with the addition of flowers and ribands, which the maidens carried upon their heads when they went to the houses of their customers, and danced in order to obtain a small gratuity from them. Of late years the plate, with the other decorations, were placed in a pyramidical form, and carried by two chairmen on a wooden horse. The maidens walked before it and performed the dance without any incumbrance. Instead of these superfluous ornaments they sometimes, with more propriety, substituted a cow. The animal had her horns gilt, and was nearly covered with ribands of various colours, formed into bows and roses, and interspersed with green oaken leaves and bunches of flowers."

The last person of whom we have heard as anxious to keep up the festivities of May-day was the late celebrated scholar, Dr. Parr. A gentleman, who chanced to be at Leamington, was invited to be a witness of the doctor's whim, and gives the following account of it:—"Accordingly we proceeded to Hatton, the doctor's residence; and, on arriving at the village, we found a gigantic May-pole erected in an open space, decorated with innumerable flowers, and surrounded by the villagers in their holiday attire. Among a crowd of ladies and gentlemen we observed a portly personage, attired in full canonicals, and wearing a wig of most orthodox dimensions, whom we could not for a moment hesitate in pronouncing to be the mighty Grecian. On our introduction to him, by our friend, he received us with the greatest urbanity and kindness, and immediately allotted us our partners in the dance. I forget the person selected by the doctor to lead off the dance with him, but I think it was the oldest lady in the village. After we had danced for some time we adjourned, by particular invitation, to the parsonage, where we were hospitably refreshed after our exertions; the party on the green, I doubt not, being not a little glad to be relieved from the restraint caused by our presence. The charm of the month, however, is its flowers: every succeeding day calls forth additional beauties, and all Nature puts on her lovely livery."

(*Concluded from page* 366.)

knit 2 together three times, pearl 171, knit 2 together three times, knit as directed for the end; then cast off.

For the other End.

Take the remaining 78 stitches, and knit as directed for other end, but knit 4 instead of 6 at the beginning of each row.

Pick up 150 stitches at the neck.

1st row.—Knit 3 (*a*), make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together; repeat from (*a*); finish with knit 2.

2nd row.—Pearl.

3rd row.—Knit 3 (*b*), make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, slip stitch over; repeat from (*b*); finish with knit 2.

4th row.—Pearl.

5th row.—Knit 3 (*c*), make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1; repeat from (*c*); finish with knit 2.

6th row.—Pearl.

7th row.—Knit 4 (*d*), make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over; repeat from (*d*); finish with knit 3.

Knit six plain rows, and cast off.

For the Lace.

Cast on 14.

1st row.—Slip 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2.

2nd row.—Make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 7, knit 6.

3rd row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 2.

4th row.—Make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 8, knit 6.

5th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 2.

6 h row.—Make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 9, knit 6.

7th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1.

8th row.—Make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 12, knit 6.

9th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 1, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 2.

10th row.—Make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 14, knit 6.

11th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 5, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 5, make 1, knit 2.

12th row.—Make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 14, knit 6.

13th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch three times, knit 2, make 1, knit 2.

14th row.—Make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 2 together, pearl 8, knit 6.

15th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 1, make 1, knit 2.

16th row.—Make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 6, knit 6.

17th row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, make 1, knit 3.

18th row.—Make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 5, knit 6.

Sew a piece of lace to form a collar round the neck, and to where the stitches were picked up round the neck.

Sew a row round the mantelet, beginning at the waist.

Sew on another row along the waist behind.

COUVRETTE.

Materials—Three ounces of scarlet Berlin wool; half an ounce white ditto; bone pins No. 8.

Cast on 33 loops for each pattern, and knit 3 rows plain; pearl every alternate now.

1st row.—Knit 2, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 1, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 9, (*a*), thread forward knit 2 together; repeat from (*a*) four times; knit 5.

2nd row.—Knit 1, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 9, (*a*), thread forward knit 2 together; repeat from (*a*) four times; knit 4.

3rd row.—Knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 9, (*a*), thread forward knit together; repeat from (*a*) four times; knit 3.

4th row.—Knit 2, thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 1, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 9, (*a*), thread forward knit 2 together; repeat from (*a*) four times; knit 2.

5th row.—Knit 3, thread forward slip 1, knit 2 together, draw the slipped loop over the knitted one, thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 9, (*a*), thread forward knit 2 together; repeat from (*a*) four times; knit 1.

6th row.—Knit 7, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 1, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 6, knit 2 together, (*a*), thread forward knit 2 together; repeat from (*a*) three times; thread forward knit 3.

7th row.—Knit 6, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 4, knit 2 together, (*a*), thread forward knit 2 together; repeat from (*a*) three times; thread forward knit 4.

8th row.—Knit 5, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2, knit 2 together, (*a*), thread forward knit 2 together; repeat from (*a*) three times; thread forward knit 5.

9th row.—Knit 4, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 1, thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 3, knit 2 together, (*a*), thread forward knit 2 together; repeat from (*a*) three times; thread forward knit 6.

10th row.—Knit 3, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 3, thread forward slip 1, knit 2 together, draw the slipped loop over the knitted one, thread forward knit 3, knit 2 together, (*a*), thread forward knit 2 together; repeat from (*a*) three times; thread forward knit 7.

Repeat the foregoing until sufficient is worked.

Fringe for Couvrette.

Cast on 15 loops with the white wool; with the white knit 7 to form the head of the fringe, and 8 with the scarlet for the shag.

1st row.—Slip 1, knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together pearlwise; repeat.

2nd and following rows the same as 1st row, until sufficient is knit to go round the couverette.

Cast off the white loops and 3 of the scarlet, and open out the remainder.

This fringe forms a handsome trimming to a cradle-quilt.

EMBROIDERY IN BRAID.

CHILD'S PELISSE.

Materials—Pale blue French merino or cashmere; 3 pieces of blue silk braid a shade darker than the dress.

Draw the pattern with a white crayon; run the braid on, being careful to fasten the ends of the braid on the wrong side, by making a hole with a small stiletto and draw it through. Work the edge upon a small mesh, in button-hole stitch, with the braid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER shall have her request complied with as soon as convenient. The pattern wished is already in course of preparation.

S. C. A.—A pattern shall be arranged at the earliest opportunity.

TIDY.—Inquiries shall be made.

KATHARINE.—The designs wished for shall be prepared, and will appear in a short time.

A. Z. G.—In an early number.

MRS. J. J. S.—Single open crochet is worked as follows:—Make a chain the length required with one loop on the needle, bring the cotton round the needle, and pass it through the first loop on the chain; draw the cotton through this loop, which makes three loops on the needle; draw the cotton through the first two loops, which leaves two loops on the needle; then draw the cotton through these two loops, which leaves one loop on the needle, and completes the long stitch; make one chain stitch, and repeat. Double open crochet is similar to the above, but varied by working five long stitches together, and making two chain stitches between each two long stitches, missing two stitches of the foundation. A pattern shall be inserted.

E. S. H.—The loops are decreased again in the 6th row. A pattern will be given for the article required in a short time.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Use a pounced pattern, which is prepared in the following manner:—Trace the outline of the design on thin paper; then neatly pierce it with holes of an equal size; place the pattern thus prepared on the cashmere, and rub the pounce over the pattern so as to penetrate equally each part of the perforated outline. The pattern must be rendered permanent by tracing it over with a crayon. Finely-ground pumice forms the best pounce, if the material be white or a very light colour; a little prepared charcoal may be added to the pumice. The pattern will be given as soon as previous arrangements permit. In reply to the last inquiry, so far as we can learn, the effects are both agreeable and beneficial.

MARY JANE.—The meshes required for the music-stool cover are Nos. 10, 6, and 3; for the mit, Nos. 13 and 6.

MISS N.—See the above answer to Mrs. J. J. S. Close long stitch crochet is the same as single open crochet, excepting that there are no chain stitches.

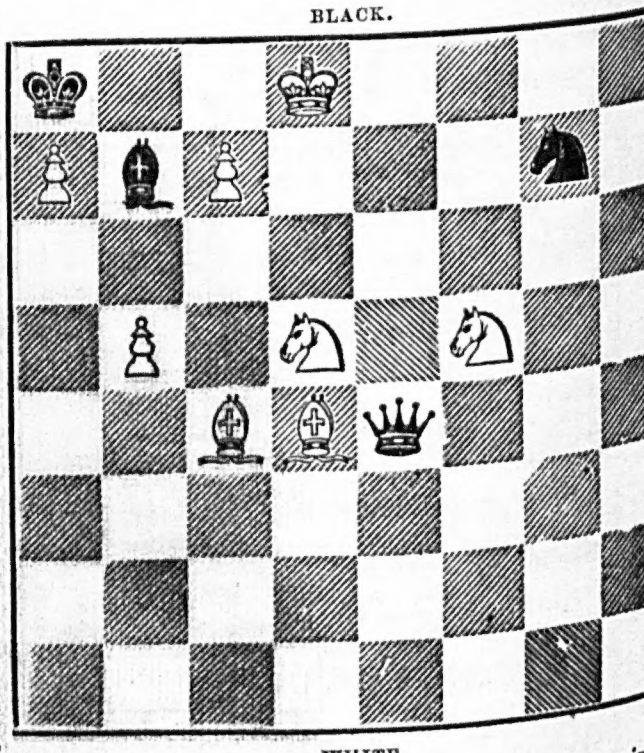
MARIE S. L.—As soon as a design can be arranged.

294, Strand. MLLE. DUFOUR.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CLI.—By E. CLARE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in three moves, or compel the Black to win in four moves.

PROBLEM CLI.

Played between Messrs. Carnap and Harrwitz.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two sq	1. K P two sq
2. K Kt to B third sq	2. Q Kt to B third
3. K B to Q B fourth	3. K B to Q B fourth
4. Q B P one sq	4. K Kt to B third
5. Q P one sq	5. Q P one sq
6. K castles	6. K castles
7. Q B to K third	7. K B to Q Kt third
8. Q Kt to Q second	8. Q Kt to K second
9. K R P one sq	9. Q Kt to K Kt third
10. K Kt to K R second	10. Q B P one sq
11. K B to Q Kt third	11. Q P one sq
12. K P takes P	12. K Kt takes P
13. Q to K second	13. K Kt takes Q B
14. K B P takes Kt	14. Kt to K B fifth
15. Q to K B third	15. Q takes Q P
16. Q Kt to Q B fourth	16. Kt to Q fourth
17 Q R to Q sq	17. Q to K Kt third
18. Kt takes K B	18. P takes Kt
19. K R to K B second	19. K P one sq
20 Q to K second	20. B takes K R P
21. B takes Kt	21. Q B P takes B
22. R takes P	22. R takes Q R P
23. R to Q fourth	23. Q R to its eighth +
24. Kt to K B sq	24. K B P two sq
25. Q to Q B fourth +	25. K to R sq
26. Q to Q Kt fourth	26. K R to Q R sq
27. R to Q sixth	27. R takes Kt +
28. K to R second (*a*)	28. Q to K Kt fourth
29. K R to Q second	29. B takes Q Kt P
30. R checks	30. R takes R
31. R takes R +	31. Q takes R
32. K takes B	32. R to K B sixth

White resigns.

(*a*) If he were to take R he would be mated in five moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CL.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B eighth	1. Q R takes R (best)
2. B takes K Kt P +	2. K to Kt sq
3. B to K fifth +	3. K to B sq
4. Q to K B fifth +	4. K to K second
5. Q to K B sixth +	5. K to Q second
6. Q takes B, checkmate	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. CLARE.—Many thanks for the problems sent, one of which we give in the present number.

A. AMBLER.—We have received the problem, which shall soon appear.

HEYSHAM.—The solution is correct.

T. W.—The engraving of the match at Chess, in Paris, has been excellently daguerreotyped by Claudet.

FRA DIAVOLO.—Fra Diavolo (by real name Michel Pozzo) was anything but the elegant and attractive villain which French and English dramatists—M. Scribe at their head—have been pleased to represent him. He was, in fact, neither more nor less than a vigorous, spirited, and determined ruffian. The French Colonel Hugo was his capturer. He came up with the "free corps" of Fra Diavolo at San Severin, and so manœuvred that a battle became inevitable. The engagement was short but murderous. Immediately Colonel Hugo discovered Michel Pozzo, the colonel ran at him full speed, sword in hand. Fra stood his ground coolly to receive his opponent, pointing at him his deadly rifle. At almost the moment, however, of his drawing the trigger, a French officer rushed upon him from behind, and knocked the rifle out of his hands. In the confusion of the moment Colonel Hugo reached the bandit, and, holding a pistol to his breast, carried him off the field, and took him to Naples.

LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY CHAIR.

Social Distinctions; or, Hearts and Homes. No. 1. By Mrs. Ellis. J. and F. Tallis.

The subject of social distinctions is well worth the most eminent pen of the age, wherever that pen is to be found. To say that half the comfort or half the disagreeables of life depend upon the value placed on these distinctions would be more definite than perhaps correct. But whatever the amount of their importance, no one denies that it is great; and that we can hardly have too much instruction, too much enlightenment, in respect of their true value, from the pens of talented authors.

How Mrs. Ellis will treat her subject can hardly be gathered from the first number. We apprehend, however, that she will address herself to distinctions of disposition rather than of rank; and already has she noted down a number of characters, each of which stands out distinct and palpable, so as to represent some type and its worth as distinguished from each of the others. In Michael Staunton we have a stern but good-hearted patriarch who, for a second wife, has married his servant because she was an *honest* woman; not honest in the sense of female virtue, but strict in performance of duties—in thoughts as well as acts. She is further described as "one of the loveliest and most faithful of the class who labour for their daily bread."

Then we have the two daughters of old Staunton, their husbands and children all set apart from one another by distinct marking. The widow and daughter of a son who married without his leave, and whom for that reason he disowned, come to reside with him after the son's death. Here we have a cold pride almost spurning its benefactors, especially the amiable and humble Margaret, now Mrs. Staunton. These and other characters lend their traits to the furtherance of a story which is interesting even in its state of preparation. Towards the end of the first number we have something more than an indication of the future in the following incident. Staunton's younger daughter has married Mr. Lee, with whom, it appears, she leads a life of patient suffering. Her servant is in conversation with her brother late in the evening, when they are startled by a noise:—

"Neither Betsy nor her brother uttered a syllable to each other, their attention was so intensely absorbed by the few words which alone and with much difficulty they were able to distinguish. These, however, they both understood so far as to know that they expressed some earnest entreaty made by one party, and as earnestly refused by the other. They perceived, too, that a faint light, as if from a lantern, was glimmering over the sprays of ivy, which increased their curiosity to see as well as hear what was going on. Finding, at last, the frame of a crazy door, which opened through the wall, Betsy was the first to apply her penetrating eye to the chinks in this shattered fabric, although, as she whispered to her brother, she could see nothing but an open passage into an old house, upon which the feeble light was shining. The figures of the speakers she could not see. They were screened by a projecting part of the wall; but she heard them talking still, and was quite sure that one must be an old man—'very old, to judge by his broken and feeble voice.'

"'Indeed,' as Betsy said, 'it was pitiful to hear an aged person pleading in that manner. She did believe there must be something wrong going on—perhaps theft, or murder, or something worse—she would call the police, that she would.'

"Whether it was the increased earnestness with which Betsy spoke, or that the listeners had stirred the leaves of the ivy in moving onward towards the door, it was evident that those who were within the garden had begun to be alarmed. Their voices ceased on the instant, and the light which had gleamed upon the wall of the old tenement was either extinguished or dashed to the ground. They thought the latter, for a quick sound was heard, like a falling lantern, and at the same time a half-suppressed exclamation, resembling a groan, from the old man; while a rush amongst the ivy immediately followed, and the figure of a man springing over the wall was the next instant seen. Before either Betsy or her brother had time to speak, however, the figure rushed past them, and was soon lost in the darkness of the gathering night."

This person Betsy believes to be her master. We look with anxiety for the next number.

The Man in the Moon for May.

Mr. Touchango Jones finds himself unexpectedly in his own bed. Truly, after the surprising adventures related in this number, he deserves a nap. "Dips into the Diary of Barrabas Bolt, Esq.," details the career of a delegate from Smokely-on-Sewer to the National Convention, from the 1st of April to the 10th. He composes a Chartist anthem which is to supersede "God save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and even the "Marseillaise." Here are two stanzas:—

I.

"Sons of labour!
Pass the Charter.
That's what you should
All be arter.
Under tyrants
We've been smarters;
Cut it short—or
Die like martyrs.
Plunder toilers' hard-earned hoards,
Down with Peers; but live like Lords!

II.

"Brandish pikes, and
Level rifles:
Patriots should not
Stick at trifles.
Blazon rich with
Tyrants' gore,
Our new-invented
Tricolore—
Destined to outflaunt that rag,
The tatter'd, worn-out, British Flag."

Among the best of the cuts are—"Fancy Notions of French Notabilities"—"A Day after the Fair"—"Who would be a Special?" Altogether, here is plenty of fun for sixpence.

Gavarni in London. Part II. Edited by Albert Smith.

The second part of this work keeps pace with the first; substituting the names of Oxenford and Kenny for Brooks and Angus Reach. We regret we have not space to say more of its contents than that they are agreeably and elegantly written.

The Works of Shakspere. Part I. Orr and Co.

A memoir and essay on the genius of our immortal bard, by Barry Cornwall, is promised with this work, which is well and profusely illustrated by Kenny Meadows. This part concludes with the first scene of the fifth act, and may be purchased for a shilling! The text has been revised from the best authorities, and explanatory notes are added from the pens of writers "distinguished by their knowledge and by their reverence of the author."

A History of France. Orr and Co.

The second part of this excellent work is now before us, and fully bears out the expectations raised by the first. It is beautifully illustrated, and sold at a price really astonishing for cheapness.

The Image of his Father.—Our notice of the second part of this work was in type, but an unusual press of matter has compelled us to postpone it, with other notices, till next week.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

Signor Labocetta, who *débuted* at her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday evening last in the "Barbière di Siviglia" as *Count Almaviva*, is from Berlin, where he is said to have gained considerable reputation. He is a singer of great merit.

The celebrated Female Serenaders have been giving several performances lately at Sadler's Wells Theatre, and they have been exceedingly well attended. A new song, written expressly by Mr. R. Nicholson, entitled "Jumba, a *Special!*" the notable comic "dusky" sang with extraordinary spirit, and accompanied herself with the drum, which she played so well that it quite delighted her audience; and there is no doubt this new musical composition will become highly popular.

We understand that the popular composer and dramatist, Mr. G. H. Rodwell, is preparing a musical piece for the Princess's, entitled "The Spirit of Gold."

THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Thursday was a memorable night in the annals of her Majesty's Theatre, being the first time since the extraordinary events on the Continent, and her Majesty's recent *accouchement*, that the people have had the opportunity of greeting their QUEEN AND HER ILLUSTRIOUS CONSORT; and right loyally were they received! Such a scene of honest and thrilling enthusiasm has rarely ever been witnessed in the kingdom. Her Majesty entered the theatre about a quarter to nine; and the instant the first act terminated the national anthem was vociferously called for and sung, every patriotic allusion being caught up and applauded in the warmest manner, and the conclusion was cheered again and again. The next event was the first appearance, this season, of JENNY LIND, who has been termed "Europe's Cynosure," and who began her second season of unparalleled triumph in the "Sonnambula." All the critics have acknowledged themselves at fault when they have attempted to analyze the singing of this "great creature"—and we may safely, therefore, make the same acknowledgment. She sang before one of the most brilliant audiences ever seen in this house, with, if anything, a more exquisite freshness of tone and expressive purity of vocalization than during the past season—and, we ask, can there be higher laudation than this?

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Alboni has realized all the enthusiastic anticipations formed of her "Cenerentola," in which opera she may be pronounced the *only* representative of the suffering, and ultimately triumphant, Princess. Her singing far exceeded in power, sweetness, and sustained elaborateness of execution, all her former efforts, and created absolute *furore* among the *habitués* of the Royal Italian Opera. Tumburini, too, was thrice glorious as *Dandini!*

Pauline Garcia (who is shortly to appear at this superb temple of harmony) is, says a French critic, a "cantatrice without a rival." He asserted this after her *début* in Paris, in October, 1839, at the Théâtre de l'Odéon, in *Desdemona*, in Rossini's "Otello," and yet Pauline was then only eighteen years of age. Her subsequent career, in which every year has developed greater resources, has confirmed the expectation of her earliest admirers. Pauline Garcia is born of a musical family, which for three centuries has illustrated the lyric stage. Her father was the famed tenor, Emanuel Garcia; and her mother, Joaquina Sitchès, was a celebrated actress, under the name of Brianés, on the Madrid stage. The sister of Pauline was the lamented Malibran; and her brother, Manuel Garcia, now the professor of singing at the Conservatoire, in Paris, who has written one of the best standard works on the art of singing, was master to Jenny Lind. The school of Garcia in vocalization is, in fact, European.

On Thursday "La Donna del Lago" was repeated to a crowded house—Mario again (*par excellence*) enchanting everybody.

DRURY LANE.

M. Franconi will return to France pleased, we should think, with his reception here, and with a treasury bearing substantial marks of John Bull's love for novelties and appreciation of merit. The Cirque flourishes apace, as crowded houses nightly testify: and each novelty that is produced gives evidence of the excellent taste of the management. "The Festival of Flowers" is one of those wonderful specimens of what may be accomplished by training horses that must be seen to be appreciated. The "Pas de Grosse Tetes" is funny in the extreme; and the quiet humour and astonishing agility of the Auriols, father and son, contribute in no slight degree to the general amusement.

HAYMARKET.

"A Confidence," produced at this popular and fashionable place of resort, is from the pen of witty Mr. Bourcicault, and is admirable for its moral and its point—to which the highest possible effect is given by Mr. Webster as *Mr. Gresham*. His acting has the true "sterling ring" in it. The piece will become a standard favourite. "Lola Montes" has been withdrawn at the request of the Bavarian Minister.

LYCEUM.

"The Scarecrow" is a very clever adaptation of a French piece by Mr. Buckstone, who himself plays the hero. The plot consists of some of those impossible mistakes that can only occur on the stage. Mrs. Fitzwilliam, as the heroine, has full scope for that exquisitely simple rusticity of style she excels in so much. The piece is slight, but very pleasing; and the inimitable acting of Buckstone and the lady we have named made it run smoothly and merrily. It was announced for repetition amid unanimous applause.

ASTLEY'S.

The success that attended the first production of "Morok, the Beast-tamer," has in no wise diminished. The admirable manner in which the story is worked out by the adapter, considering the difficulties he had to contend with, and the magnificent scale on which it is produced, both tell on the audience; and Mr. Van Amburgh's extraordinary and daring displays of his power over the brute creation call down unanimous applause. The situations are good, and the tableaux well arranged throughout the piece; and the scenery and costumes show that the management are determined, if a liberal outlay will command success for a piece, it shall not fail for want of it. This house, in spite of all rivals, keeps, and always will keep, its ground.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The celebrated Robert Houdin (of the Palais Royal) commenced his extraordinary illustrations on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, and the whole of his performances were completely successful. As may be imagined, the theatre was densely crowded on this occasion—a tribute well earned by the proprietor's anterior popularity. The miraculous production of pigeons and gold fish, tricks by sleight of hand, and intricate pieces of machinery, form the substance of his exhibition. The inexhaustible bottle, which contained anything and everything in the way of wines and spirits, which was handed in glasses to the spectators, and the gifts presented from an empty hat and flat portfolio, had the effect of exciting intense surprise. The feats of "second sight" were astonishing; but the greatest novelties were those of suspending his child in the air poised on an upright stick; and the placing a large hollow cylinder over his son (a youth), and making him appear instantly on the opposite side of the stage. This was the crowning endeavour of this true magician, whose easiness of address, ready manner of speaking, and absence of all apparent effort, are not among the least admirable of his gifts.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. *Carriage Costume.*—High dress of lilac silk, the skirt ornamented with two deep flounces of black lace, each headed by a bouillonné of ribbon of the same colour as the dress. The corsage, which is quite plain, opens in a point in front of the bosom, and is trimmed with a fall of black lace, which is carried down to the waist in gradually diminishing width. The sleeves are tight and demi-long, trimmed between the shoulder and the elbow with two rows of black lace, headed by a bouillonné of ribbon. At the ends of the sleeves a row of black lace is turned up in the manner of cuffs. The under-sleeves are of full mull muslin, finished with a gouffering, through which a narrow ribbon is run. Within the corsage is worn a chemisette of plaited muslin, buttoned up the front, and finished at the throat with a gouffering, having a ribbon inserted within it. A white silk drawn bonnet with a large bouquet of violets on one side. Yellow kid gloves.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress.*—Robe of pink crape over a white satin slip. The skirt is trimmed in a very novel and elegant style, with bias folds of pink satin and gimp. This trimming is set on in double rows, and in a zig-zag direction. There are three of these double rows on the skirt of the dress, but only one is seen in our engraving, the figure being represented in three-quarter length. The corsage is plain, and very much pointed in front of the waist; surmounted by a deep berthe, composed of pink crape, the same as the dress. The berthe is cut out in vandykes, and edged with trimming corresponding with that on the skirt. The short sleeves, which descend very little below the berthe, are trimmed with narrow lace edging; a row of which, set on quite plain, stands up round the bosom of the dress. Headdress, a Circassian turban, composed of rouleaux of white crape, richly ornamented with embroidery in gold and silver coloured silk. An end, or lappet, which descends on one side, is trimmed with gold fringe. The front hair straight on the forehead, and falling in long ringlets on the side of the face. Bracelets composed of bands of gold chain, with snaps set with precious stones. Hand-bouquet formed of a circle of red roses, with one large white rose in the centre.

Fig. 3 *Dinner or Evening Mourning Dress.*—Robe of rich black satin, the skirt trimmed with four rows of black silk fringe, with an open heading, which heading may be composed simply of black silk, or of a mixture of black silk and bugles. The corsage, which is plain, is surmounted by one row of fringe, forming a sort of berthe; and the same fringe edges the short sleeves. Headdress, long lappets of black lace or blonde; and on each side of the head bouquets of flowers, connected by a demi-wreath of foliage; the flowers may be white or lilac, or they may be made of black crape and bugles, according to the fancy of the wearer. Gold bracelets and demi-long gloves of white kid, stitched with black. Handkerchief with border and corners worked in black.

Fig. 4. *Opera Costume.*—Robe of straw-coloured satin, open in front of the skirt. Under it a petticoat of white watered silk, trimmed with rows of straw-coloured blonde. The open sides of the upper dress are fastened to the skirt by bows of yellow satin ribbon. Berthe composed of a double row of straw-coloured blonde, fastened in front of the bosom by a large bow of satin ribbon of the same colour. Headdress, a small hat of the form called *petit-bord*. It is composed of rich ruby-coloured velvet, and is trimmed at the edge of the brim with gold passementerie. Under the brim, on one side, are coques of ruby-coloured velvet, and on the opposite side a plume of marabou feathers. A large Watteau fan, mounted on mother-o'-pearl.

THE PARIS AND

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

One of the latest novelties in evening and ball dress is the jupe bouillonné. It is made in the following manner:—The skirt is cut very long, and is run in cases longitudinally. Within these cases ribbons are inserted, and the robe, which is of crape, gauze, or any other transparent material, is drawn, the fulness being considerably greater at the lower than at the upper part. The runnings are twelve in number, and each is terminated at the bottom by a bow with long ends. The under jupe, which should be of the same material as the upper one, is plain, and about a quarter of a yard longer than that just described. It is finished at bottom by a broad hem, and worn over a satin slip.

One of the most exquisite ball dresses of the season has just been finished by a fashionable London milliner. It consists of three jupes of cerulean blue crape; each jupe cut at the edge in festoons or large scallops, and trimmed with three rows of flat silver braid. The headdress to consist of a wreath of pink flowers, with drooping bouquets on each side. Shoes of white satin, embroidered on the fronts and trimmed with silver.

Amidst the many materials employed in making spring walking dresses, silk may be said to enjoy the decided preference. Plain silks have partially reappeared this spring; but the most fashionable are those of striped red or cheque patterns and of shaded tints. The most fashionable colours for outdoor wear are the various shades of brown, violet, or grey. Walking dresses are for the most part made plain in the skirts; that is to say, without flounces. They are either open in front, or are made to appear so by rows of buttons which extend from the bottom of the skirt to the top of the corsage. For breakfast, and for wearing during the early part of the forenoon, morning dresses are made of gingham, or printed jaconnot. When of the latter material, they are frequently trimmed up the front with several small frills of the same, cut out in scallops at the edge, and worked in button-hole stitch in coloured cotton or worsted. For the country many dresses of this description have been made, with mantelets of the same—a fashion which was introduced about the close of last summer at the watering-places, and which will probably gain favour this season. It may be mentioned that, with silk dresses, mantelets of the same are frequently worn. Indeed, at the present moment, this may fairly be pronounced a mode distingué. These silk mantelets are trimmed with pinked frills of the same material, or with black lace.

Cashmere shawls, embroidered in silks of variegated colours, have lately been worn, but this is merely the revival of a fashion which was very general a few years ago. For these embroidered shawls black grounds are to be preferred, as forming the most effective relief for the colours. For a higher style of dress, the real China crape, embroidered in coloured flowers, will always rank among the most recherché articles of female costume.

Among the fashionable bonnets made up during the last week we may mention the following:—A drawn bonnet of lilac crape, having a narrow bias fold of lilac satin over each drawing, and trimmed both on the outside and under the brim with bouquets of French lilac. A bonnet of plain white poult de soie, having three bouillonnés of the same at the edge of the crown and brim. For the outside trimming, bows of white ribbon; and, for the under-trimming, bouquets of small moss-

roses. Drawn bonnet of pink crape lisse, having a row of narrow blonde edging run over each drawing. A most exquisite bonnet, intended to be worn at a wedding déjeuner, was made of very pale canary-coloured crape, covered with silk blonde of the same colour. On one side a bouquet of light marabouts, canary colour sprinkled with white. Bonnets of white silk, either plain or drawn, are likely to be much worn this summer. They may be trimmed either simply with bows of white ribbon or with bouquets of flowers, with which lace or blonde may be combined.

HINTS TO YOUNG MOTHERS

ON

THE PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.

The three principal constitutional tendencies in young children are to diseases of the brain, of which the most fatal is hydrocephalus, or water in the brain; to diseases of the chest, among which hooping-cough and croup are most to be feared; and to affections of the bowels, where mesenteric or glandular disease is too often the result of careless or improper nursing. This predisposition to particular organic disorder is almost always hereditary in its origin, and the suspicions of parents as to the character and causes of ill health in their children may be safely directed to the ailments that most frequently affect themselves.

With this, so natural a premonition, provided, as it were, for the express purpose of compensating infancy for the inability of expressing its sufferings or indicating the seat of them, it is most extraordinary that common sense, or even maternal instinct alone, does not make mothers better rearers of mankind than they have hitherto proved themselves to be. But so it is, wherever responsibility can be shifted from our own shoulders, the temptation to a careless exercise of our faculties or powers is very apt to lead into error and culpable neglect. The family doctor, useful and necessary as he always is, relieves considerably the anxieties and cares of a mother, but frequently at the expense of the life and happiness of her offspring. Having a refuge in disease, and, when fortunate, satisfied with the restoration of her child's health, she overlooks entirely the value and importance of a discipline which, if acted upon, would have provided against the attack, whilst the proverbial advantage of *prevention* would have been enjoyed, without the suffering inflicted on the little patient, or the anxiety experienced by the parents during the doubtful progress of a cure.

The family doctor is a kind of physical father-confessor, for if, as there ought to be, full confidence is placed in his ability and professional knowledge, the most painful bereavement that ever was intended to punish a negligent or stimulate to knowledge a young and ignorant mother is complaisantly looked upon as the will of Heaven, and submitted to without one conscientious misgiving that a little more attention to the proper rearing of the child, and better management in the nursery, might have saved it to the world, and which, small as the drop may be, suffers in the aggregate to an enormous degree, as is now becoming very generally known through the useful statistical reports of the Registrar-General's office.

The disproportion of deaths, where it is proved that one-half of those born die before their third year, is surely a fact that must arrest attention, and direct not only useful thought in individuals, but public means to be applied for the mitigation of a mortality, the causes of which, it is easy to show, are to be found in the errors of omission or commission, connected with a defective system of infant management in the nursery. Offensive as is all state interference in the affairs and discipline of private life, we may look in vain for any benefit resulting from legal enactments upon the subject. Fortunately, in the press the present age of enlightenment possesses an agent of reform that, gentle, yet convincing, silent, yet eloquent, is admitted in various forms to remedy individual error, without any suspicion of betrayal being entertained, or exciting any jealousy as to motive or design. Are we not, for example, in the hands of thousands of English mothers, who will not fail to canvass their own domestic arrangements, with some prospect, at least, of improvement, as we suggest, for the common good of all, that greater responsibility as regards the prevention of illness in children should be assumed on the part of parents? Instead of the accusations of conscience, where charges of neglect may lie, being met by an affectation of resignation, or endeavoured to be palliated, because everything, subsequent to attack, had been done to save life, we think a point in civilization is arrived where society should only receive the shameful plea of ignorance, for the vast destruction of infant life which characterizes the age of vaunted intelligence in which we live. We do not raise any cry of alarm, however, beyond what is necessary to place the subject in a proper light, before we advance some further hints which we believe will prove highly useful in removing the great social evil upon which we have commented. The classification of predispositions to disease is the first step; and, simple as is the division into those determining to affections of the head, of the chest, or the abdomen, mothers will find it is comprehensive enough as the basis of a regular course of sanitary instruction we propose for their benefit, without encroaching the slightest upon the legitimate practice of the ever-to-be-respected, but certainly to be feared, family doctor.

LONDON FASHIONS.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

ENGLAND AND ITS PARLIAMENT.—Look at *our* Parliament! A living and ancient institution, which has grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of this empire for six hundred years. With no fundamental alteration, with only an occasional increase of numbers to embrace the growing realm, with a gradual expansion of responsibility and confirmation of privilege, this assembly is the very same as that which gave laws to the Plantagenets, which did not surrender its independence even to the Tudors, which condemned the Stuarts, and placed the present dynasty on their throne.

One of the ladies of the Sultan's harem has presented him with a daughter, and the usual rejoicings have prevailed at Constantinople on the event.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S ESTATES.—The extensive property of the Duke of Buckingham in Ireland, comprising several thousands of acres—the sale of which has been committed to the management of Messrs. Williams and Co., of Stafford-street, Dublin—was opened by public auction at the Chamber of Commerce in Dame-street. The Buckingham and Chandos estates in the county of Clare were the first submitted to sale, in six differrent lots; and, after several unsuccessful attempts on the part of the auctioneer to attract a purchaser, the sale was withdrawn. After which the entire of those six divisions were satisfactorily disposed of to one purchaser at a fair rate of purchase. The estates in the Queen's county were submitted to sale; and from the hour appointed for competition by Mr. Williams the spacious apartment in which the sale was conducted was crowded with spirited competitors. From this circumstance it would appear that the "sound at heart" have no apprehensions about the peace of the country and the security of property in Ireland. The example of the enterprising capitalist who swept the board has been speedily followed by a great number of persons, by whom a spirited competition has been carried on. Several lots of the Queen's county estates were disposed of. *Dublin Evening Post.*

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The aim and object of this institution for female education has already, on more than one occasion, been brought before the readers of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER. Few there are, we believe, who will not join in wishing that the results anticipated by the public-spirited parties who have so untiringly exerted themselves for this establishment may be more than realized. The importance of the sphere of duty which the governess is called upon to perform is such as renders it of the highest consequence that she should be fitted for her task. From the first instructress of youth impressions are received which probably influence the whole future character; and, to fit the teacher for the proper fulfilment of this office, Queen's College has been established. With that kind sense of what relates to the best interests of her people, her Majesty the Queen has given it the sanction of her royal name; and a number of ladies of rank and talent have also undertaken to become personal visitors, and to afford their co-operation. Gentlemen of eminent abilities as well as professional experience in every department of instruction have engaged to give lectures on various subjects; and no arrangement has been neglected for placing the institution on a firm and lofty basis. The Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A., chaplain of Lincoln's-inn, in a lecture recently delivered, explains in a few words the tenour of this institution:—

"A society for the relief of governesses was bound to consider whether they could be useful for this end; if not, whether they might set at work any agency which should aim at the accomplishment of it. They might, it was thought, at least offer certificates to competent governesses. But then they must have some means of testing their competency: there must be an examination. The members of a benevolent society could not, as such, conduct it; they invited gentlemen who were in the habit of examining and teaching, to form a committee for the purpose. This committee soon heard from others, and discovered themselves, that to do any real good they must go further: they must fit the governesses for their examination; they must provide an education for female teachers. The task seemed a serious but not an impossible one. Training institutions for the mistresses of poorer schools are becoming general; those who have thought most upon education have proclaimed—Government, here and abroad, have proclaimed—that these schools are of far more worth than all the mechanical systems by which we fancied for so long a time that masses of children might be fashioned into men."

To carry out this plan an establishment has been formed, adjoining the Governesses' Home, in Harley-street, and an introductory lecture on each of the subjects intended to be studied has been delivered during the present week. The following is a list of the subjects for which classes will be formed; and the names and high standing of the various professors are a guarantee of the judicious zeal of the gentlemen of the committee:—Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, the Rev. Professor O'Brien, M.A.; Harmony and Musical Composition, W. Sterndale Bennett, Esq.; the English Language, Professor Taylor, M.A.; Principles and Method of Teaching, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A.; Theology, the Rev. Professor Maurice, M.A.; the German Language, Dr. Bernays; Arithmetic, &c., the Rev. Professor Hall, M.A.; English Literature, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, jun., M.A.; Geography and History, the Rev. C. Grenfel Nicolay, F.R G.S.; Drawing, &c., Samuel Lawrence, Esq.; the Italian Language, Dr. Belochi; Vocal Music, Professor Hullah; the Latin Language, the Rev. Samuel Clark, M.A.; the French Language, Professor Brasseur.

The lecture on the English language delivered by Professor Taylor was highly interesting, and much taste and research were exhibited throughout the address. The learned gentleman observed that the word grammar, as defined in grammars, was insufficient; that the common school grammars of England were very inadequate for the purposes professed—they were generally written by parties ignorant of all the knowledge requisite, and totally unacquainted with the Anglo-Saxon, a knowledge of which is of so much importance. In treating of grammar as a great science, we must consider it not as the English grammar only, but as grammar generally; and, in pursuing a study of general grammar by means of our own, the English student would not be embarrassed by the practice whilst studying the theory. The lecturer showed the great changes which words had from time to time undergone—that the English was now in an analytical stage, and by going back to the Anglo-Saxon a system of inflexion would be found to be then in use; and by referring to writers of earlier English, and tracing them down to the present time, we should find the inflexions gradually disappear. This change takes place in all languages and in all places. In studying English, by going far enough back, the student would find all the materials requisite for studying the phenomena of language generally. In his future lectures he would further show the value of studying grammar; and, in commencing his class for the study of the English, he should proceed from the Anglo-Saxon down to the present time.

Dr. Bernays, professor of the German language, King's College, in giving his introductory lecture on the German language, pointed out its advantages in a literary point of view as well as commercial, and combated the reputed notion of the great difficulties to be encountered in learning the German language. Many ladies, he said, spent from seven to ten years in learning French, commencing early in life, when the mind was most pliable; and afterwards, when they determined to acquire the German, they felt discontented and disappointed if they could not read, write, and converse with facility after one twelvemonth's attention. He asked the student to give his language a fair chance, and, from its proximity to the English, he felt convinced that the difficulties would not be found to be so great as were feared. Many parents objected to the reading of German books from the peculiar philosophy frequently mixed up in German literature. He admitted that the German language afforded peculiar modes of attack, particularly on theological subjects; but, whilst it gave these peculiarities on one side of an argument, it was equally fertile and effective in providing for the rebutting of false doctrines. It was true there were many somewhat popular German works which he should not think proper to place into the hands of young ladies for perusal; but the same objection could be advanced as to works in the English as well as every other language. The same care should be observed in making a proper selection of German books as was observed in making choice of those in the English language. German literature had in its walks some of the greatest geniuses, and a perusal of some of their works could not fail to improve and elevate the mind. We had, for the most part, very bad translations from the German, which frequently made the authors to be misunderstood. He would have his pupils, after their very first lesson, to commence translating German into English, and English into German, as the best means of grounding them in the peculiarities of the language. After pointing out the best modes of facilitating the student in his pursuits, the lecturer said that at opportunity he would be glad to form a class for the more advanced for reading in German.

The "principles and methods of teaching" formed an address ably and eloquently handled by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., principal of Battersea College. The lecturer regretted that there was not some sufficient work published upon the best methods of teaching. Many little pamphlets were issued to the public as to the mode of how to put this or that question upon various scientific subjects, but there was nothing really good and efficient to guide or assist the teacher. What the tutor of Alexander had done for oratory had yet to be done for this country as to the proper mode of imparting knowledge. Persons might be very learned, and well versed in all the sciences, but unless they knew how to impart knowledge it was of little avail to others; and such persons were but ill qualified to act as public instructors. Teaching did not consist in simply communicating knowledge or facts, but it implies, though not to say directly, moral discipline. The manner of giving a lesson had an influence over the pupil, and was a matter of the greatest importance. Much depends on the character of the teacher: if he avoid his duty, or only half perform it, this will soon be observed and imitated; if he is indifferent in the schoolroom it will be like an epidemic, and the faults of the teacher be readily copied and exaggerated. No teacher can form a proper method unless he studies the character of the pupil. Teachers should study mental and moral philosophy, to enable them to produce a wise and a good person. The reason of the failure of many systems of education is to be attributed to the neglect of properly studying the human mind. The reverend lecturer continued to forcibly impress upon the minds of his auditory the importance of minutely studying the character and dispositions of the pupil. In a future lecture he would speak of the subject of rewards and punishments, catechisms, choice of the best works, &c. He would call upon all, at the close of every lecture, to be questioned upon any part of it. He would have the schoolroom, instead of the general gloomy aspect which it usually bore, cheering, for the training of immortal spirits.

We have not space to notice further the admirable addresses; but in conclusion we may observe that, at each of the lectures, there was a highly respectable and intelligent audience.

THE CHURCH.

OXFORD.—The Bishop of Hereford has been requested to preach the annual sermon in aid of the Radcliffe Infirmary, at the commemoration, the first week in July, and has consented.—The Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has appointed the Rev. P. Bliss, D.C.L., formerly fellow of St. John's, to be principal of St. Mary Hall, vacant by the resignation of the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Monday afternoon an examination of candidates for admission into the theological department of King's College took place in the college hall, being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Jelf, principal of King's College; the Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, M.A., chaplain of Lincoln's-inn; the Rev Richard Chenevix French, M.A, chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Oxford; and the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, rector of St. James's Church, Duke's-place.

THE NAVY.

PORTSMOUTH.—Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, the commander-in-chief at this port, has inspected the Gorgon steam-sloop, Commander Paynter, at Spithead, and mustered her crew. He was accompanied by Flag-Lieutenant Cochrane, and went out in the Lightning steam-tender.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION. — WOOLWICH.—The Mary lighter has arrived from Deptford, with a cargo of provisions for the Enterprise, Captain Sir James Clarke Ross, and the articles were taken on board that vessel, consisting of a number of cases of prepared potatoes, boiled mutton, pork, beef, peas, and other preserved victuals, with a large supply of flour, oatmeal, and biscuits. The quantities of provisions taken on board the Enterprise and Investigator will not only be amply sufficient for the officers and crews of these vessels, but they will also have plenty to spare for the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror, should they be so fortunate as to meet with any of the parties who proceeded to the Arctic regions in those discovery vessels. Captain Sir James Clarke Ross is indefatigable in ensuring that every preparation is made for the comfort of his officers and crew, who are a fine body of hardy men. The vessel has been greatly strengthened by projecting timbers of considerable thickness, gradually rising from below her water line, and the interior has been fitted with pipes to circulate hot water through all parts of the vessel. A roof similar to the roof of a dwelling-house is constructing at Blackwall for each of the vessels, to be put up on deck between the masts, in the event of having to winter in the Arctic regions, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have afforded every facility for the comfort of every person to be engaged in the expedition in search of Captain Sir John Franklin, and the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror.

LAW AND POLICE.

ROBBERY AT THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

At Marylebone *C. Abbott* was charged with robbery. On a recent night, on the arrival of the eight o'clock Exeter train at Paddington, the prisoner was seen by Linley, one of the company's porters, to take a portmanteau from within the barrier on the platform and hand it to the conductor of an omnibus, by whom it was put upon the roof. The prisoner got inside, but had not been many minutes seated before a gentleman who had come up from Bristol in the train recognised the portmanteau as his own. The prisoner, upon finding that there was a chance of his getting into trouble, hastily alighted from the vehicle, and made off; but he was pursued, and taken into custody. He was asked where he got the portmanteau from, and he denied all knowledge of it.—Mr. Collard, superintendent of the company's police, said that, in the confusion which ensued, the owner of the property, the Rev. Mr. Marsh, obtained possession of the same, and went off with it in a cab; he (Mr. C.) added that on a future day he should no doubt be able to bring the rev. gentleman forward.—Mr. Long remanded the prisoner.—In the course of the afternoon Mr. Collard returned to the court and informed the magistrate that he had discovered, in a room in Salisbury-place, Lisson-grove, property of different descriptions to a very considerable amount; the greater part of the goods were, in all probability, stolen at various times from the railway by the prisoner, who had left them at the house in question. Mr. Collard is of opinion that he shall be able to get up evidence to show that the prisoner has been engaged, with other parties, in carrying on a system of railway plunder to a large extent.

BEWARE OF DOG-STEALERS!

At Marylebone *G. May*, alias "*Dodger May*," a man for many years well known to the police as an expert dog-stealer, was charged with having stolen a black and tan spaniel dog.—Mrs. Rowe deposed that on the 5th of November last, as she was out marketing in the neighbourhood of her own residence, she all of a sudden missed her dog as she was turning the corner into Stephen-street.—Mr. Rawlinson said that he saw the prisoner running along as fast as he could with the animal under his arm, and he was doing all in his power to stifle the dog's cries. Witness was quite satisfied that the spaniel which the prisoner had in his possession was the property of Mrs. Rowe, with whom he had often seen it.—Policeman Hall stated that on Saturday night last he captured the prisoner at Manning's beer-shop in Bell-street, and found in his pos-

session a looped cord, together with a quantity of suet, &c., so artfully and ingeniously prepared and scented as to leave no doubt whatever with regard to his object, viz., that of enticing valuable dogs from their owners, and making a good market of them ultimately.—The magistrate sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.

At Worship-street *J. Martin*, 17 years of age, was charged with breaking into and robbing the house of his father.—The prisoner had become connected with a set of minor theatrical people, and occasionally figured as an amateur performer at one of the theatrical saloons. Some time since he absconded entirely from home, and his father saw no more of him till the present occasion.—Mr. Martin, the prosecutor, proved that about eight o'clock in the evening he saw his house and property apparently safe; but some hours afterwards he discovered that various drawers and cupboards in his bedroom and the drawing-room had been broken open, and robbed of a quantity of valuable property, consisting of silver spoons, jewellery, and several articles of wearing apparel. He suspected the prisoner of having committed the depredation, and with the assistance of the police traced him to a house in New North-street, City-road, and at three o'clock in the morning they apprehended him in bed there.—The prisoner was remanded.

PLAYING WITH PISTOLS.

At Clerkenwell *Mr. R. Leverson*, aged 18, was charged with having discharged a pistol at Priscilla Fitzpatrick, and so seriously wounding her that her life is despaired of. That morning Fitzpatrick, who is a servant in the house, was cleaning the front parlour windows while her young master was playing with a rifle pistol. Not knowing it was loaded, he accidentally pulled the trigger and the pistol went off; the contents, a bullet, entered Fitzpatrick's breast, and she fell senseless on the floor. Mr. Leverson ran for Mr. Hughman, surgeon, who ordered her removal to University College Hospital. A medical certificate was produced from the hospital pronouncing the unfortunate woman to be quite insensible, and without hope of recovery. It was proved that the accused did not know the pistol was loaded, and that it was half-cocked. The prisoner, who appeared deeply to deplore the unfortunate occurrence, declined to say anything at present.—Mr. Tyrwhitt said the affair had all the appearance of an accident, but still he must remand the prisoner until the fate of the woman could be known. He would accept bail, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each.

A MIDSHIPMAN CHARGED WITH FELONY.

At Woolwich *J. Corke*, aged fifteen, a midshipman attached to the Fisgard, 42-gun frigate, was charged with stealing a silver watch from the shop of Mr. Moore, a pawnbroker residing in Woolwich.—J. Thorpe, shopman to Mr. Moore, deposed that the prisoner came into the shop to see some silver watches. Witness laid two on the counter, and the prisoner said that neither would do, and requested to see some more. Witness placed five others on the counter, and the prisoner asked witness to show him a penknife, pointing to one in the window. Witness handed him the knife, which he purchased and paid ninepence for. During this time witness observed the prisoner take the watch now produced off the counter, which he put between his gloves, and afterwards put into his waistcoat pocket. He also observed him to take up the ticket of a silver lever watch, valued at £3 10s., which he put into his coat pocket. Prisoner then left the shop and commenced running as hard as he could. Witness followed him, and accused him of stealing the watch. The prisoner said, "I have not stolen it; I only took it to show to one of my friends." Witness said he should take him into custody, and the prisoner replied, "Let me go, and I'll give you £20." He then gave him into custody, and he gave witness the watch.—Police-constable W. Harding said that when he was taking the prisoner to the station-house he said, "If you let me go I'll give you £5." On searching him he found in his coat pocket the ticket now produced.—The prisoner said that he told the witness Thorpe that he took the watch to show to his friends, and that he and his friends would call in the evening and pay for or return it; he had no notion of stealing the watch, and when he saw Thorpe running after him he immediately stopped. He admitted offering the witness £20, but said he did so because he did not wish any charge to be made against him. He requested the magistrate to send for Sir Gordon Bremer, the commodore of the dockyard, who would speak to his character.—The witness Thorpe denied the truth of the prisoner's statement.—Mr. M'Gill, inspector of the dockyard police, attended by the request of Sir Gordon Bremer; but Mr. Jeremy said that Sir Gordon Bremer must attend himself if he wished to speak to the prisoner's character. Mr. Jeremy added, that the evidence was quite clear against the prisoner, but he should remand him previous to his being committed for trial, and in the mean time he could see his friends.—The prisoner began to cry, and asked Mr. Jeremy to allow him to go on board the Fisgard and see Sir G. Bremer, and he would come back on Wednesday.—Mr. Jeremy said he could make no distinction of persons. He was sorry to see him placed in such a situation; but he must deal with his case as with all others.—The prisoner was remanded in custody.

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET.—On Tuesday the premium on gold at Paris was 18 per mille, which, at the English Mint price of £3. 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.60; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.45, it follows that gold is 0.59 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London. The English funds advanced one per cent. from the prices of Saturday. Consols, which then left off at 82½, opened on Tuesday at 82¾ to 83, and, after some slight fluctuations, they reached 83⅛ to ¼, at which they closed both for money and for the next account on the 9th of June. Fine weather and the advices from the Continent and from Ireland were the cause of the improvement. The Railway Market was exceedingly firm, and, in most cases where business was transacted, prices advanced. On Wednesday Consols were done at 84, but did not maintain that value by about ¼ per cent. The rates finally quoted were 83¼ to ⅜ for the present, and 83⅜ to ½ for the June, account. The Railway Share Market continued with improving prices. On Thursday shares were fully supported. Consols for the account left off at 83¼ to 83⅜. Yesterday there was a reaction in Consols by reason of the probable interference of France in the affairs of Italy. Shares less steady.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The improvement in the weather caused the wheat trade to be dull. Flour realized the currency of the prior week. Barley of all sorts brought full prices, and good malting samples were taken off freely. Malt was held for an advance; but the improvement in the value of this article keeps the large brewers out of the market, and the sales are confined to moderate quantities for the immediate use of the smaller brewers. English beans were in good request at fully as much money; but Egyptian beans, being more plentiful, were somewhat more easily purchased. Peas were scarce, and in moderate demand. There was a fair sale for oats at the rates of this day se'nnight for all good corn. In the corn market yesterday there was only a limited business.

SMITHFIELD, Monday.—Inferior beasts, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime Scots, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; suckling calves, 18s. to 27s.; inferior sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; Southdown wethers, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; quarter old pigs, 17s. to 23s.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. Supply at market—Beasts, 3284; sheep, 16,980; calves, 166; pigs, 310.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Pineapples, 10s. to 12s. each; hothouse grapes, 15s. to 20s., and Lisbon grapes, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; strawberries, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per oz.; ripe cherries, 15s. to 18s. per lb.; apples, 1s. to 4s. per half-sieve; oranges, 5s. to 12s., and lemons, 5s. to 8s. per 100; almonds, 8s. to 10s.; Brazil nuts, 3s. 6d.; Spanish ditto, 3s. 6d.; and Barcelona ditto, 5s. per peck; cucumbers, 2s. to 5s. per brace; turnips, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; carrots, 3s. to 4s.; and greens, 1s. to 1s. 10d. per dozen bunches; white broccoli, 5s. to 10s.; and rhubarb, 4s. to 8s. per dozen bundles; potatoes, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; onions, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; turnip greens, 4d. to 6d.; and Brussels sprouts, 1s. to 1s. 4d. per bushel; spinach, 6d. to 1s. per junk; seakale, 9d. to 1s. 3d. per punnet; parsley, 6d. to 1s. per half-sieve; cabbage lettuces, 6d. per score; radishes, 3d. to 6d. per dozen hands; horseradish, 2s. to 3s.; and celery, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bundle.

BILLINGSGATE.—Turbots, 6s. to 14s.; brills, 2s. 6d. to 7s.; codfish, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; haddocks, 8d. to 1s.; whitings, 4d. to 8d.; mackerel, 5d. to 10d.; and lobsters, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each; soles, 6d. to 2s. 6d. per pair; smelts, 1s. to 2s. per dozen; salmon, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; eels, 6d. to 1s. 1d; crimped skate, 8d. to 9d.; and salt fish, 4d. to 7d. per lb.

HUNGERFORD.—Although the supplies of most articles on sale to-day were by no means heavy, the general demand was in a sluggish state, at prices about equal to those realized in the other metropolitan markets.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

COAL MARKET, Monday.—Hetton, 17s. 3d.; Lambton, 16s. 6d.; Leasingthorne, 15s. 6d.; Shotton, 16s.; Whitwell, 14s. 3d.; Caradoc, 16s.; Cassop, 15s. 6d.; Hudson's Hartlepool, 16s.

TRANSMISSION OF MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, &c., BY POST.—By a Treasury warrant, published in a supplement to the *Gazette*, it is ordered that every packet forwarded by post, containing any printed book, review, or pamphlet, shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover, open at the ends or sides, and shall contain printed matter only, and that there shall be no writing or marks on the cover other than the names and addresses of the sender and of the person to whom it is to be forwarded. Any other writing may, however, be on any leaf of any book, &c., so sent, or on the binding thereof, provided that all such last-mentioned writing be on one and the self-same page of the book or corresponding portion of the binding. If these regulations be not complied with, or if any packet shall exceed in length, or breadth, or width, or depth 24 inches, or shall contain more than one book, &c., then, if the postage shall not be duly and properly prepaid by stamps when posted, such packet shall be chargeable with a postage of double the amount of postage it would have otherwise been liable to; or if the stamps affixed to such packet be less than the rate of postage required, there shall be charged thereon a postage of double the amount of the difference between the value of such stamps and the ull postage.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Wardour Castle, the lady of the Righ Hon. Lord Arundel, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at No. 3, Eaton-place West, the lady o T. F. Kent, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Allandale-house, Wimborne, Dorset, the lady of Captain Douglas Curry, R.N., of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at Woolwich, the lady of Captain Congdon R.M., of a son.

On the 28th ult., at No. 64, Wimpole-street, the wife o Robert Walter Carden, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., at No. 7, Parkshot, Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Sidney Smith, of twin daughters.

On the 27th ult., at Surbiton-hill, Mrs. H. Pulford, of a son.

On the 28th ult., the wife of W. E. Eddison, Esq., of No. 69 Euston-square, of a son.

On the 30th ult., in Mansfield-street, the lady of the Hon. Frederick Petre, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., in Eaton-square, the wife of E. Divett Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at No. 43, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, the wife of General Sewell, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Alverstoke rectory, Hants, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Walpole, of a son.

On the 28th ult., the lady of James Bourne, Esq., of Heathfield, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Edinburgh, the lady of Henry Spencer, Esq., of a son and heir.

On the 27th ult., at Donington rectory, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. H. Howard, of a still-born child.

On the 28th ult., at Newark, Notts, the lady of Godfrey Tallents, Esq., of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, Mrs. Dyer Edwards, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Hull-place, St. John's-wood, the wife of C. F. B. Sweetland, Esq., of a son.

On the 26th ult., at the Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland, the Countess of Rosse, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Rankilleur, Fife, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. George William Hope, of a son.

On the 1st inst., Mrs. Thomas Earwaker, of No. 6, Westbourne-park-road, Bayswater, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at the residence, St. James's Chapel, Hampstead-road, the wife of the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at Westonbirt, by the Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge, Major Hale, of the 3rd, or King's Own, Light Dragoons, second son of Robert Hale Blagden Hale, Esq., of Alderley, in the county of Gloucester, and Cottles, in the county of Wilts, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. G. Clare, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, and vicar of Walmer, Kent.

On the 29th ult., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Bishop of Lichfield, the Rev. William Bryans, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Sophia Anna Lonsdale, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Lichfield.

On the 27th ult., at Clifton, Newton Byron Hanson, Esq., youngest son of the late John Hanson, Esq., of Gilstead-hall, Essex, to Sarah Frances, fourth daughter of the late Sir J. C. Cotterell, Bart., of Garnons, Herefordshire.

On the 27th ult., at St. Leonard's Church, near Exeter, by the Rev. Guy Bryan, M.A., rector of Woodham Walter, Essex, the Rev. G. Bryan, jun., M.A., of Swanton Novers, Norfolk, to Henrietta Margaretta, eldest daughter of the late Sir Theophilus Lee, Bart., of Lauriston-hall, Torquay.

On the 27th ult., at St. Pancras, by the Rev. Robert Brackenbury, rector of Brocklesby, Captain Charles Fanshawe, Royal Engineers, son of Major-General Fanshawe, to Grizilda Emma, only child of Colonel Harding, C.B., commanding Royal Engineers, Gibraltar.

On the 29th ult., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Charles Buchanan Pearson, Martin Osborne, Esq., of St. Ives, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Rowlandson, Esq., of Douro, Canada West.

At Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. C. Sprawle, Commander Paynter, R.N., nephew to Gen. Lord Aylmer, G.C.B., to Frances, only child of Mr. M'Veagh, of Bath, and widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Slade, of the 1st Dragoon Guards.

On the 1st inst., by the Right Hon. Lord Saye and Sele, E. F. Wingfield, Esq., 2nd Life Guards, to Frances Emily, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Rice Trevor, M.P., of Bromham-hall, Bedford.

On the 2nd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. J. Clements, Robert Pollock, Esq., second son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, to Julia, fifth daughter of the late Rev. J. C. Clements, of Lower Clapton, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at Knightsbridge Barracks, William Hamilton, the beloved and only son of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Greville, deeply and sincerely lamented.

On the 29th ult., Emily Elizabeth, the only daughter of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., of Knebworth-park, Herts.

On the 4th of February, off the Cape of Good Hope, Captain Arthur Thomas Chapman, of the Samuel Boddington, East Indiaman, homeward bound, third son of the late Robert Chapman, Esq., of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

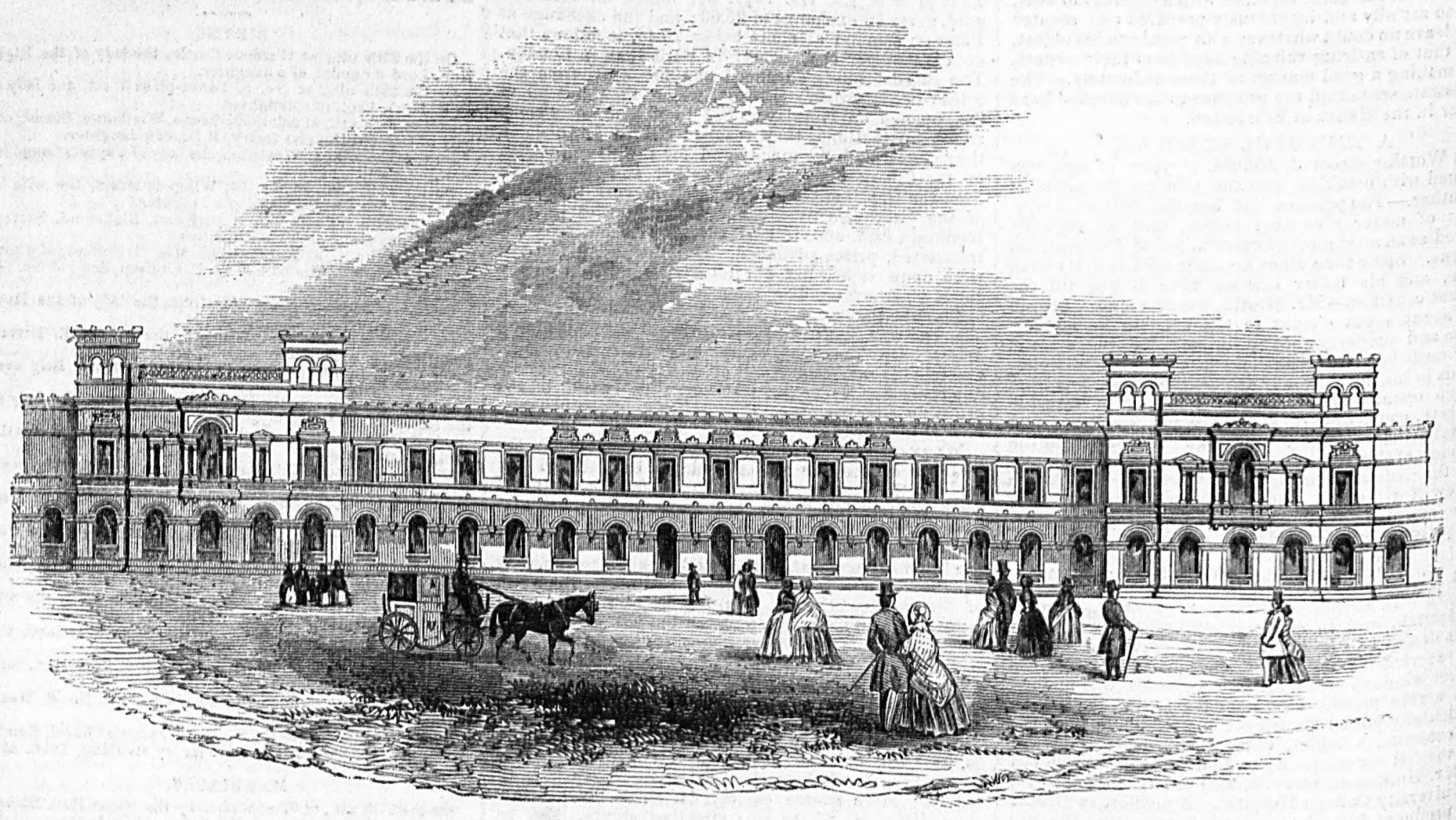
On the 27th ult., Charlotte Hamilton Hay, second daughter of Major J. Adair, in her 14th year.

On the 7th ult., at Bellary, aged 19, Fitzroy Wheeler Crookshank, late of the 6th Madras Native Infantry, from a bite from a female scorpion.

On the 27th ult., at Hackney, Biddy, relict of the late Wm. Jackson, Esq., of that parish, aged 83.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and family have, within the last week, sustained a severe domestic bereavement by the death of Mrs. Sarah Monck, the amiable mother of the right rev. prelate, who died a few days back at Tickhill, Yorkshire. The deceased lady completed her 100th year the week prior to her dissolution.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COUNTESS JERMYN.—On Thursday se'nnight, the mortal remains of the late Lady Katharine Jermyn and her infant daughter were removed from London, and deposited at Ickworth, the family seat of the Marquis of Bristol, in Suffolk. On the following day they were interred in the family vault, attended by the Earl Jermyn and his son, Lord Hervey, as chief mourners; the Marquis of Granby, Lord John Manners, Lord George Manners (brothers of the lamented deceased lady), the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, the Rev. Lord Charles Hervey, and Lord Alfred Hervey, M.P. (her brothers-in-law), Mr. Andrew Drummond, Lord Charles Manners, the Hon. General Upton, Mr. Frederick Seymour, Mr. William Windham, the Rev. Henry Hasted, the Rev. Wm. Hall, and Mr. Turner. The funeral service was very impressively performed by the Rev. Charles Norman. The greatest sympathy has been excited, and feelingly manifested on the melancholy event, by all classes; and among very numerous inquiries at the town residence of the Earl Jermyn have been those of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who more than once sent to inquire after the health of his lordship and his children.



CHESTER RAILWAY STATION.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.

The railways! How much is comprehended in this single expression! What a multitude of ideas crowd upon the mind when contemplating the vast extension of the railway system! While the penny post has advanced the progress of mind, by the interchange of thought and feeling, and while the electric telegraph is circulating general intelligence with lightning speed, and the mighty press is diffusing information, and urging forward the march of civil and religious liberty, the various railways are spreading over the lands, and, like the arteries of the human body, carrying regeneration and life to the most distant parts, and delivering man from that isolation to which distance would otherwise consign him, and raising him to the enjoyment of a useful and happy fellowship. To ladies, whose peculiar province it is to cultivate the affections, and without the genial influence of whose virtues the rougher sex would degenerate into barbarism, the subject possesses the deepest interest. The Roman, in days of yore, considered a good road the first step to national greatness; railways demonstrate it.

The Chester and Holyhead Railway is one of peculiar interest, on account of the romantic beauty and architectural glories of the country; the tubular bridges over the river Conway and the Menai Straits; and from the probability of its becoming the highway to the sister country, a land blessed by God with a most productive but, owing to the disorganization of the social system, an uncultivated, and consequently unfruitful, soil.

The Chester station is to be a grand central terminus for the London and North-Western, the Chester and Holyhead, the Chester and Birkenhead, the Shrewsbury and Chester, and the Cheshire Junction Railways; all the lines, in fact, which concentrate in Chester. This noble station consists of a central range of building, represented in our engraving, flanked by towers forty feet high, and two extensive wings. The length of the entire building is 910 feet, and comprises a long range of offices, waiting-rooms, &c., having in front an arcade for carriages and foot passengers, and behind, extensive covered platforms for the trains. The entire structure is extremely chaste and elegant in its proportions, and remarkable for the convenience of its arrangements. The details are characterised by extreme simplicity of ornamental enrichment. The architect is Mr. Thompson, of Trafalgar-square, Peckham, who furnished the designs for the great Derby, the Cambridge, and several other stations of minor importance.

On leaving Chester, with its spacious cathedral, the chapter-house, remarkable for the beauty of its architecture, the remains of its once glorious abbey, and all the historical recollections associated with its celebrity, the railway runs, contiguous to the river Dee, to Flint, and then proceeds, near St. Asaph and Denbigh, to Abergelly, from whence, following the coast of the Irish Sea, it proceeds to Conway. Here the traveller will be reminded of the fierce struggles for independence maintained by the fiery Welshmen for several centuries against their Saxon and Norman oppressors. Conway Castle, built by Edward I. in 1284, which must have been, as well from situation as from strength and beauty of structure, one of the most magnificent fortresses of Britain, lifts its awful form,

> "On a rock whose haughty brow
> Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood."

But another object of more exciting interest presents itself in the great tubular bridge over the river Conway. On the 6th of March, in sight of a large concourse of people from all parts of the county, covering the suspension-bridge, the walls of the castle, and every place from which a view of the proceedings could be obtained, the tube—400 feet in length and of immense weight—was floated, and placed between its piers. This triumph of mechanical genius is the work of Mr. Robert Stephenson.

From Conway the line proceeds to Bangor, where the historian, while he gazes upon the cathedral, will reflect upon the vanity of human greatness when unexalted by virtue, as illustrated by the history of the founder of the city, Maelgyn Gwywdd, a sovereign of North Wales, in the sixth century, who, having rendered himself notorious by his guilty life, and anxious to make his peace with God, silence his murmuring subjects, and conciliate the church, caused the cathedral to be erected. The railway next reaches the Menai Straits, over which a tubular bridge, like that at Conway, will be erected. It then enters the Isle of Anglesea, taking its course near Llangefui and Llanerchymedd, and, having entered Holy Island by crossing the straits, proceeds at once to its destination, Holyhead, which directly faces the coast of Ireland, and where there will soon be a noble refuge harbour erected. The entire line, with the exception of the passage across the Menai Straits, will be opened in May.

THE COMMON LOT.—May we not read our own history in every leaf and every flower? Are not our days "like a shadow that declines"? We are happy beneath the summer sun of youth and health and strength, and reflect but little on the autumn scenes of life when those blessings will fast recede from our embrace. And yet how surely will the "sear and yellow leaf" steal its curtain o'er the summer scene, and the winter of life come on, when we, too, shall lie fading in the dust. Happily there is a spring for us beyond the grave. So true it is

> "An angel's arm can't keep us from the grave;
> Legions of angels can't confine us there." A.

A new star of the fifth magnitude, and therefore visible to the naked eye, has just made its appearance in the constellation Ophiucus. It was first noticed at Mr. Bishop's observatory, Regent's-park, about one o'clock on the morning of April 28. It was distinctly visible to the naked eye, and equal to Nu Serpentus in brightness.

THERE'S NOTHING LEFT TO LOVE ME.

There's nothing left to love me,
Then blame me not if now
The dreary waste before me
Chase gladness from my brow.
How can I smile, and sing, and play,
When sorrow's in my breast?
These tears may never pass away
Until my heart's at rest.

The voice is kind that bids me be
As I was wont of yore;
It wakes the feelings that I thought
Were stilled for evermore.
And I do bless that stranger voice,
But, ah! it falls in vain;
There's nothing left to love me,
How can I smile again?

Call back, call back those happy hours,
When love and joy were mine,
When Hope around my careless brow
A fairy wreath did twine.
Call back the home whose happiness
I prized too little then;
Call back the friends who loved me,
And I will smile again.

And teach me to forget how soon
My fairy wreath did fade,
How soon my home grew desolate,—
How first love was betrayed.
And teach me to forget the tears—
The wild, wild tears—that fell
O'er the low grave where's sleeping
The *last* that loved me well.

'Tis sad to watch the roses fade
Beneath the autumn blast,
But sadder still to see them droop
Ere summer's light is past.
Thus have I seen Hope's brightest flowers,
All, one by one, depart;
And, though spring-bloom is on my cheek,
'Tis winter in my heart!

RONA LEE.

ENIGMA.

My first's the proud, but hopeless, child of danger,
Parent of brightest honours as of woe.
Too long my second, to the brave a stranger,
Heaps useless laurels on the warrior's brow.
My whole by dext'rous artifice contrives
To gain the prize by which he stands accurst;
Most plunged in infamy, when most he thrives,
He gives my second not to lose my first.

Let us never forget that every station in life is necessary; that each deserves our respect; that not the station itself, but the worthy fulfilment of its duties, does honour to the man; and that we only merit esteem in so far as we approach nearest to the perfect performance of the duties assigned to us in the order of things.

TABLE TALK.

EXTENSIVE alterations have recently been made by Mr. Lane Fox at Bramham-park. He has largely increased his stud, with a view to join personally in the Bramham hunt next season,—an amusement of which he has of late been deprived through ill health.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have just presented twenty-five guineas to the building committee towards the erection of a new church at Colnbrook, about five miles from Windsor; the first stone of which was laid last week by Colonel Clinton, who officiated on the occasion for Lady Montagu. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has also given a donation of £20, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent £10. The sacred edifice is to be dedicated to St. Thomas.

The scientific meetings of the week have comprised the British Architects, Horticultural, Entomological, Chemical, Linnean, Civil Engineers, Antiquaries, Geological, Arts, Royal Society of Literature, Zoological, Royal, Archæological and Botanical.

Toutes les formes de gouvernement sont bonnes ou mauvaises selon le génie, les habitudes, les croyances ou les préjugés des peuples auxquels on les applique. La monarchie absolue, l'aristocratie, la démocratie ont été et sont encore les meilleures formes de gouvernement pour les pays dont elles font la gloire et la splendeur. Les conditions sociales des peuples varient à l'infini, mais il est pourtant des conditions essentielles et fondamentales hors desquelles aucune societe *ne saurait exister*, et c'est ce que semblent oublier aujourd'hui en France les hommes que le coup-de-main de Février a places à la téte des affaires.—*Romand.*

Some experiments have been recently made in the basin of the dockyard at Woolwich, in the presence of Sir Gordon Bremer, the commodore, and other naval and scientific persons, to test the efficacy and powers of mattresses, bolsters, boat-cushions, &c., stuffed with cork, in floating men who may be shipwrecked, or who may fall into the sea by accident. The buoyancy of these things was surprising, considering their small dimensions, and the experiments were quite satisfactory.

The Thessalian frontier of Greece is every day violated by armed gangs of Palicari, and the waters of the Ægean are as unsafe for the merchant and the traveller as the land, being everywhere infested with the *misticos* of the corsair.

M. Robert Houdin, professor of legerdemain, who now makes his appearance at St. James's Theatre, is reckoned a great man in Paris. He is the patriarch in magic of all the Döblers, Philippes, &c., whose performances have astonished the Londoners.

At Modena the Jews have been declared admissible to the full exercise of all civil and political rights.

Unless diplomacy take the Milan question in hand, a long time must elapse before it is settled, if left only to force of arms.

The late continuance of wet weather has proved of serious injury to the young wheats in the Fens; they present a yellow and sickly appearance.

The Prussian Government protests that it has not the slightest intention of interfering with the undoubted rights of the King of Denmark to the Duchy of Schleswig, provided Denmark, at the same time, acknowledge the union of Schleswig with Holstein.

When a report prevailed at Constantinople that there was likely to be a Republic in England, it was treated from first to last by the Turks with indignant incredulity. They have too favourable an opinion of English good sense to believe for a moment that we could adopt any such absurd form of government as a *Repouflac*, as they call it, and which they justly characterise as a *bashsizlik*, a thing without a head!

The Lords of the Admiralty have given their consent to the construction of an embankment from the Cartmel side of the Ulverston Sands to the Back Scarrs, a distance of about three quarters of a mile.

Amongst the painful tales related in the Galway papers this week is one in which a woman and her daughter, driven through hunger to feed on the carcass of a dog in a putrid state, died of the horrid meal within twenty-four hours, in the most excruciating agony!

The importation of gutta percha continues to take place in large quantities. A vessel just arrived in the docks from Singapore has brought 4966 blocks and 415 packages.

On Monday morning a meeting of electors, convened at the instance of the complete-suffrage party, was held in the Town-hall at Birmingham, to hear an address from Mr. Vincent on the present state of the country. Six thousand persons are said to have been present. Mr. Muntz, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and many other influential persons in the borough were present.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the French Government steamer Salamandre, 120-horse power, on the coast of Provence. The crew was saved.

Mehemet Ali is, according to late accounts, sinking fast. He was not expected to live many days. Egypt is tranquil at present, but a disturbance is feared after his death.

The deliveries of tea from the London warehouses last week were larger than for some weeks previously, viz., 568,411 lb.

We have at length the satisfaction of noticing a more cheerful tone in the reports sent us from the chief centres of the woollen trade of Yorkshire; and in this we find an immediate result of the cessation of Chartist agitation.

At Athens the National Bank, having been run upon, has been compelled to suspend cash payments. The directors applied to the Government for assistance; but, alas! the Government was as poor as the bank.

At Edinburgh a Chartist meeting for the formation of a "Metropolitan National Guard" was held last week. It would be Falstaff's troops again marching through Coventry, with the sole difference that they would be commanded by Jack Cades; and the popular eye, more quick in detecting the oddities of amateur soldiering than in discovering bad logic at meetings, would soon laugh down the "National Guard."

Lord Minto arrived at Turin on the 24th ult., and on the evening of the same day Count Balbo, the President of the Council, and Count Phillebert Callobeano, left for the head-quarters of Charles Albert.

The quantity of quassia imported into the United Kingdom and retained for home consumption amounted, in 1847, to 144 cwt.; and the number of barrels of beer exported to 132,357, against 137,270 in 1846, and 165,152 in 1845.

Addressed to a thoroughbred Cockney on a thoroughbred donkey:—

Sure such a pair were never seen
So justly formed to meet by nature.

A protest has been sent from this country to Paris through Lord Normanby, for the consideration of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, emanating from the subscribers to and the shareholders in the railway companies either already in operation or in course of construction in France. The scheme for the appropriation of the railways is considered here as a veritable confiscation, which the offered indemnity does not in the least alter.

At a Court of Aldermen, held on Tuesday, Mr. Carter (attorney of the Mayor's Court) read the return of Mr. William Lawrence as alderman for the ward of Bread-street, in the room of Mr. W. Hughes Hughes, resigned.

The steamer James Watt, from Havre, has brought 144 sacks of wheaten and 20 bags of potato flour; the Blais, from Rouen, 288 quarters of wheat; and the Dunkerquois, from Havre, 400 sacks of potato flour—the produce of France.

The expenses incurred for the settlement of North Australia amount, as far as the same can be ascertained from the accounts at present in the Audit-office, viz., from December 1, 1846, to December 31, 1847, to £15,402.

Another new steamer, belonging to the British and North American Steam Company, called the Niagara, intended to run between Liverpool and New York, has arrived in the Mersey, from Glasgow, where she was built.

At Leamington very extensive alterations and improvements have been carried on during the past four months by the Labourers' Fund Committee, by means of which employment throughout the whole winter has been afforded to numerous artisans and labourers; and the Jephson Gardens, lately thrown open to the public, have been rendered one of the most beautiful promenades in the kingdom.

The usual annual meeting of the Horticultural Society of London was held on Monday in Regent-street.

The high Moderados of Madrid begin to be sensible of the danger of prolonging the violent situation created by Narvaez; and have lately, under the auspices of their august patroness, taken counsel together how the high-pressure system may be safely lowered and exchanged for a regime of less perilous instability.

On Tuesday the tenth annual meeting of the members of the Camden Society, established in 1838, to perpetuate and render accessible whatever is valuable, but at present little known, amongst the materials for the civil, ecclesiastical, or literary history of the United Kingdom, was held at Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen-street. The Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke presided, and was supported by many distinguished literary characters.

The iron trade still retains an unsatisfactory position, with little prospect of immediate improvement.

Tuesday afternoon presented the best market that has been experienced for many weeks in Manchester. The demand for goods was so much greater than ordinary as to excite the most confident hopes of a return of prosperous times.

We are authorized to announce the postponement of the opening ball at Almack's until Thursday next, the 11th inst. The latter day, being that appointed for her Majesty's first drawing-room, has been selected by the lady-patronesses as a most appropriate occasion on which to recommence these fashionable *réunions*, and hence the departure from the day originally fixed. We fear some regret may be felt at this arrangement by many of our fair readers, whose expectations have doubtless been on the *qui vive* for some days past, but the prospect of a full-dress ball on the evening referred to will, we hope, fully compensate for the temporary disappointment.

On the morning of the 26th ult. the Duchesse de Montpensier took an affecting leave of her sister at Madrid, and, accompanied by her husband, proceeded on her journey to Aranjuez; from thence they were to repair to Cordova, and so on to Seville.

The deaths in London during the week ending April 29 numbered 966, the average being 943. Typhus is still prevalent, and scarlatina is likewise unusually destructive. The number of births for the week was 1511.

A ship arrived in the docks from Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, has brought 175 bags of wheat and 500 bags of flour, the produce of that distant colony; and another vessel, the Agostina, arrived from the same part, has brought the unusually large quantity of 4572 bushels of wheat, and 20 casks and 100 bags of flour, the produce of Van Diemen's Land.

On Wednesday evening the rooms of the Society of Arts were placed at the disposal of the ladies of the noblemen, vice-presidents, and others who take a special interest in the promotion of British arts and manufactures, and who had expressed a desire to have the opportunity of examining the annual collection before its final dispersion. A large and brilliant assemblage accordingly took place, and they were thus enabled to examine for themselves the progress made by British manufacturers during the past year, and to compare their workmanship and art with those of foreign manufacturers.

At Madrid the topics of the day are military. There is much talk about the grand review to come off in the Prado. The main attraction seemed to be the Queen, who was getting a *general's uniform* made for the occasion.

The population of England and Wales at Midsummer, 1846, according to the calculation of the Registrar-General, amounted to 17,000,000. Of these about 4,000,000 would express the probable number of children who should be undergoing education; but, by the most authentic returns, the number actually receiving education amounts to little more than 2,000,000.

At a late meeting of the London Association for the Protection of Trade the great feature of the society was stated to be the establishing inquiries with regard to the character of persons seeking to obtain credit; and the result had been that the society's registry of names of persons who were either swindlers or unworthy of credit had been increased during the past year from 7452 to 17,600.

At the Whittington Club, Strand, on Thursday evening, Mrs Clara Balfour gave an excellent lecture on "The Influence of Woman."

The forty-fourth anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Wednesday, at Exeter-hall, and was, as regards numbers, rank, and talent, the greatest religious reunion of the season. Lord Bexley, the venerable president of the society, took the chair.

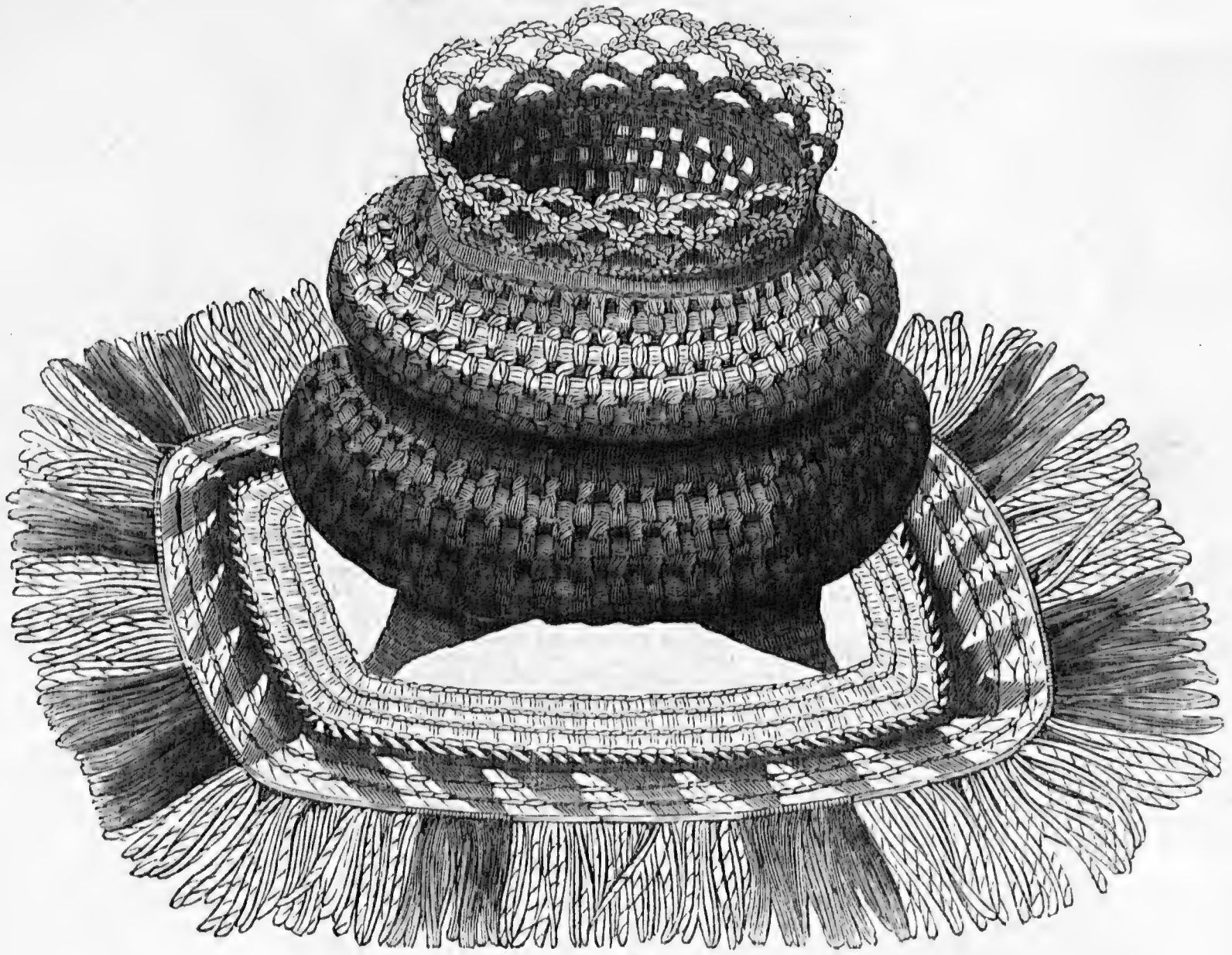
The total quantity of soap made in England in the year 1847 was 157,139,720 lbs.; 115,307,849 lbs. of which were manufactured in the country, and 10,307,847 lbs. in London. The total quantity made in Scotland within the same period was 19,160,369 lbs. Eleven million pounds of soap were exported within the year from Great Britain to foreign parts.

We regret to announce the death of the enterprising Mr. Dakin, of St. Paul's Churchyard, yesterday, in consequence of the bursting of a boiler on his premises.

On Wednesday, at her Majesty's Theatre, a most striking scene was presented by the rehearsal of the "Sonnambula." As soon as the carriage of Mlle. Lind reached the door of the theatre a dense crowd surrounded it. The moment she stepped on the stage the whole orchestra rose and, joining with the chorus, received her with cordial cheers and deafening shouts.

In a few days will be opened in Regent-street, Soyer's Philanthropic Picture Exhibition, for the benefit of the poor of the metropolis. The paintings will consist of the much-admired works of the celebrated artist, the late Madame Soyer.

Astronomers differ about the comet expected by some to appear the present year, and are of opinion that there is an error in the calculations; among them is Mr. Forster, who, in a small treatise on comets, gives a long catalogue of nearly all the known comets, and asserts that every appearance of these phenomena was succeeded by some catastrophe, either local or general. Mr Forster cites for example the comet which immediately preceded the universal deluge, and that which appeared towards the epoch of the famine in Egypt, mentioned in the Bible.



FLOWER-MAT.

THE WORK TABLE.

BY MLLE. DUFOUR.

CROCHET.

CENTRE-MAT.

Materials—Two good contrasting colours of Berlin wool, seven shades of one, four of the other, say lilac and amber; small bone hook.

Make a chain of 5 stitches, unite it, work 1 long stitch into each, with a chain stitch between each.

2nd round.—2 long stitches into the 1 chain, 2 chain stitches; repeat.

3rd round.—Work 1 long stitch into every loop, with a chain stitch between.

4th round.—1 long stitch into every loop.

5th round.—Double crochet, increasing until there are 46 stitches.

For this centre use the shades of amber.

With the darkest shade of lilac work a long stitch, and chain between, into every loop.

2nd round.—Second shade. 1 long under the 1 chain, 1 chain; repeat.

3rd round.—Third shade. The same.

4th round.—Fourth shade. The same.

5th round.—Third shade. Work a long stitch under every chain.

6th round.—Second shade. A long stitch between the long in preceding row.

Work a wire in with double crochet.

Repeat from the 2nd round of lilac, working with the five lightest shades of lilac, the former being the darkest shade. With the darkest shade of amber work 5 chain stitches, miss 2 loops; repeat.

2nd shade.—Single crochet under the chain of 5, 5 chain; repeat.

3rd shade.—The same, but with 6 chain.

Double crochet into every loop of the last row of amber foundation.

2nd round.—11 stitches double crochet, fasten off, miss 1 loop; repeat.

3d round.—Work 2 stitches over the 11; fasten off.

4th round.—7 stitches over the 9 stitches double crochet; fasten off.

5th round.—5 stitches over the 7; fasten off.

6th round.—3 stitches over the 5; fasten off.

7th round.—1 stitch double crochet into centre of 3 of last round, make 25 chain stitches; repeat.

Two lightest shades of amber. A stitch of double crochet into every loop.

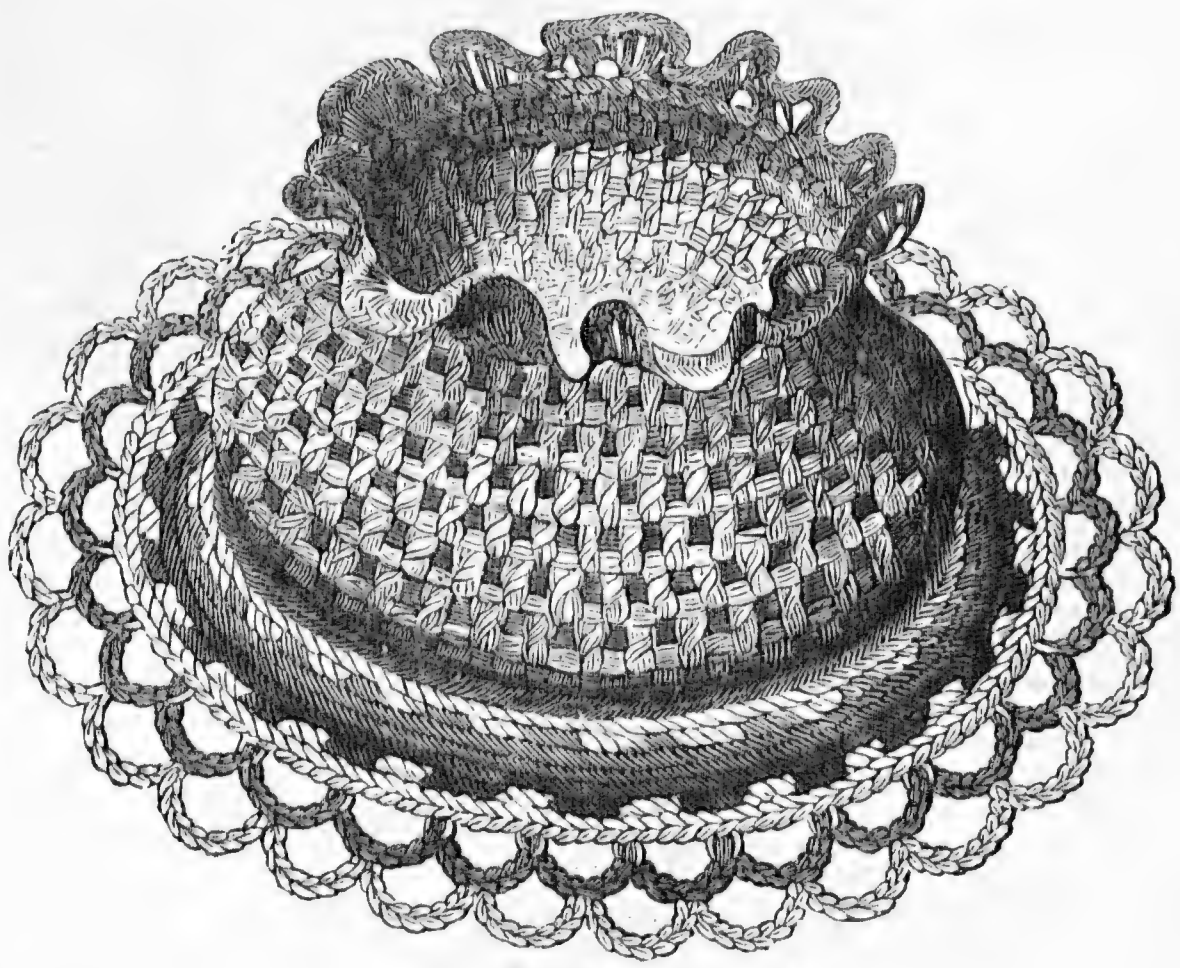
2nd round.—Work a wire formed into a square, increasing a stitch at each corner. Lightest shade, a stitch of double crochet into every loop, increasing 1 at each corner. With the darkest shade of lilac, a round of double crochet, increasing at each corner. Second darkest shade of lilac, 3 stitches double crochet, 1 stitch lightest amber.

3rd round.—Third shade lilac. 2 stitches over two of last round, 2 stitches same shade amber; repeat.

3rd round.—Third shade lilac. 1 stitch over two of last round, 3 stitches amber. Work square by increasing at the corners with the amber.

Cut the wool into lengths of two inches; tie over a thread in shades of alternate lilac and amber. Sew round the mat.

These mats are intended for a set: this for the centre, the other for one on each side, for a pier-table.



CENTRE-MAT.

LADY'S PURSE.

Materials — Two skeins purse silk, one hank steel beads, steel crochet gauging No. 16.

Make a chain of 5 stitches.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd round.—1 stitch d. c., 1 chain all round.

4th round.—1 long stitch, 1 chain into every stitch.

5th and 6th rounds.—1 long stitch, 2 chain into every loop.

7th round.—D. c. into every stitch.

8th round.—2 stitches d. c., 1 bead stitch; repeat.

9th round.—1 stitch d. c. under 1st in last round, 2 bead stitches; repeat.

10th round.—Same as last.

11th round.—1 stitch d. c. under last bead in last round, 2 bead stitches; repeat.

12th round.—Same as last.

13th round.—1 stitch d. c. under 1st bead in last round, 2 bead stitches; repeat.

14th round.—Same as last.

15th round.—D. c. under d. c., 2 bead stitches; repeat.

16th round. — 2 stitches d. c., the 1st under the one in last round, 1 bead stitch; repeat.

17th round.—D. c.

18th round.—1 long stitch, 1 chain, miss 1; repeat.

19th and 20th round.—1 long stitch, 1 chain into every loop.

21st round.—D. c.

Work d. c. backwards and forwards half across the purse four times, then the other half. D. c. over the poles.

FLOWER-MAT.

Materials--Seven shades amber Berlin wool, two skeins each of the 1st, 5th, and 7th shades, one each of the others; small bone crochet.

1st round.—Make a chain of 5 stitches, unite them, and work 1 round d. c.

2nd round.—D. c., making a chain stitch between each.

3rd round.—D. c.

4th round.—Same as 2nd.

5th round.—Same as 3rd.

6th round.—Same as 2nd.

7th round.—Same as 3rd, commencing with the lightest, and using the shades of wool in gradation. This forms the bottom of the mat.

1st round.—With the darkest shade work 1 long stitch into every stitch in preceding round.

2nd round.—Work 1 long stitch into every stitch, making 1 chain stitch between each.

3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th rounds.—Same as last, but work into the loops instead of the stitches, finishing with second shade of wool.

7th and 8th rounds.—Same as last, but leaving out the chain stitches; use the third and fourth shades of wool.

9th round.—Work 1 long stitch into every stitch in preceding round second shade of wool.

10th round.—D. c. 3 chain, miss 1, 5 long, making a chain stitch between each into 2nd loop; 3 chain, miss 1; repeat. Sixth shade wool.

With fourth shade wool work 1 round d. c. into every loop formed by the long stitches in 1st round, with the same shade, d. c. 5 chain, miss 3, and repeat.

2nd round.—Third shade. D. c. into third chain, 5 chain; repeat.

3rd round.—First shade. D. c. all round.

4th round.—With first and fifth shades 2 stitches alternately d. c.

5th round.—Fifth shade. D. c., making 1 chain after every 5th.

6th round.—Seventh shade. D. c.

7th round.—First and seventh shades. Same as 4th.

8th round.—First shade. D. c.

9th round.—Fourth shade. Same as 1st.

10th round.—Third shade. Same as 2nd.

LADY'S RETICULE.

Work 1 long stitch into every stitch, work 2 rows in this way. Fasten on the silk thread 11 beads, miss 1 stitch, fasten to the next thread 11 beads; repeat; fasten the silk on the 6th bead, thread 11 beads, pass the silk through the 6th bead; repeat. To form the runner, 3 chain, miss 1; repeat. For the strings, make a chain the length required; fasten with a small tassel of beads.

LADY'S RETICULE.

Materials — Six skeins of purse silk, two hanks steel beads, one pair steel tassels, one yard and a half silk cord, and eight small steel rings will be required.

Make a chain of 141 stitches.

1st row.—D. c.

2nd row. — D. c., with 1 bead in each stitch.

3rd row.—D. c.

4th and 5th rows.—1 long stitch, 2 chain; repeat.

7th row.—D. c.

8th row.—Same as 2nd.

9th row.—D. c.

10th row.—5 d. c., 5 b.; repeat.

11th row. — 2 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 3 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c.; repeat.

12th row. — 2 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 2 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 2 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c.; repeat.

13th row.—2 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 3 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c.; repeat.

14th and 15th rows.—1 d. c., 1 b., 4 d. c., 3 b., 4 d. c., 1 b.; repeat.

17th row.—1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 2 b., 1 d. c., 3 b., 1 d. c., 2 b., 1 d. c., 1 b.; repeat.

18th row.—1 d. c., 2 b., 3 d. c., 3 b., 3 d. c., 2 b.; repeat.

19th row.—1 d. c., 4 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 4 b.; repeat.

20th row.—1 d. c., 1 b., 5 d. c., 1 b., 5 d. c., 1 b.; repeat.

21st row.—2 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 3 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c.; repeat.

22nd row.—1 d. c., 1 b.; repeat.

23rd row.—1 d. c., 2 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 2 b.; repeat.

LADY'S PURSE.

LADY'S PURSE.

Materials—Two skeins purse silk, one hank gold beads, and one small gold tassel.

Make a chain of 5 stitches.

1st round.—D. c.

2nd round.—1 d. c., 1 chain into every stitch.

3rd round.—D. c., with a bead in every stitch.

4th round.—D. c., increasing after every stitch.

5th round.—Same as 3rd.

6th round.—1 long stitch into every loop.

7th round.—D. c. Work this round so as to have 40 stitches.

8th round.—Same as 3rd.

9th round.—1 long stitch, 1 chain into every loop.

10th round.—1 long, 1 chain worked through the chain in last round.

11th round.—3 d. c., 5 with beads; 3 d. c., 2 beads; repeat.

12th round.—1 d. c. over 2nd in last round, 1 bead, 2 d. c., 5 beads, 1 d. c., 1 bead, 1 d. c., 1 bead; repeat.

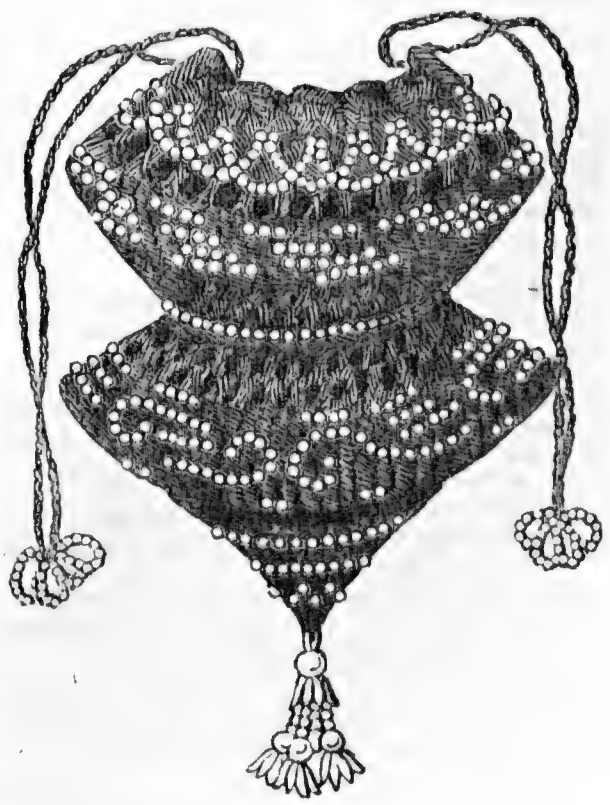
13th round.—1 d. c. over 1 in last round, 2 beads, 2 d. c., 1 bead, 1 d. c., 3 beads, 2 d. c., 1 bead; repeat.

14th round.—9 d. c. 1st over last bead in last round, 4 beads; repeat.

15th round.—1 long stitch into every stitch.

16th round.—1 long stitch worked through the loop in last round.

17th round.—D. c., with a bead in every stitch; repeat from 9th to 18th rounds.



LADY'S PURSE.

24th row.—2 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c.; repeat.

25th row.—1 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 5 b., 3 d. c., 1 b.; repeat.

26th row.—3 b., 1 d. c., 2 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 2 b., 1 d. c., 2 b.; repeat.

27th row.—1 d. c., 1 b.; repeat.

28th row.—1 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 2 b., 1 d. c., 2 b., 3 d. c., 1 b.; repeat.

29th row.—1 d. c., 4 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 4 b.; repeat.

30th row.—D. c.

31st row.—1 b. into each stitch.

32nd row.—D. c.

33rd and 34th rows.—1 long stitch, 2 chain, miss 2; repeat.

35th row.—D. c.

36th row.—Same as 31st.

37th row.—D. c.

38th row.—1 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 2 b., 7 d. c., 3 b., 5 d. c., 3 b., 7 d. c., 2 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c.; repeat.

39th row.—3 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 2 b., 4 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 4 d. c., 2 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c.; repeat.

40th row.—1 b., 1 d. c., 2 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 3 b., 3 d. c., 2 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 2 b., 3 d. c., 3 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 2 b., 1 d. c.; repeat.

41st row.—1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 4 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 3 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 4 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b.; repeat.

42nd row.—2 d c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c , 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 4 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 4 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b , 1 d. c.; repeat.

43rd row.—3 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 2 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 2 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 2 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 3 d. c., 2 b., 3 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c.; repeat.

44th row.—3 d. c., 1 b., 1 d. c., 6 b., 2 d. c., 6 b., 2 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c., 6 b., 2 d. c., 6 b., 1 d. c., 1 b., 2 d. c.; repeat.

45th row.—Same as 43rd.

46th row.—Same as 42nd.

47th row.—Same as 41st.

48th row.—Same as 40th.

49th row.—Same as 39th.

50th row.—Same as 38th.

51st row.—D. c.

52nd row.—1 b. into each stitch.

53rd and 54th rows.—D. c.

Fasten along the bottom, sew on the rings and tassels, and draw up with the cord.

D. c, double crochet; b., bead stitch.

SUPPLEMENT.

The patterns for the following descriptions appear in the Coloured Supplement presented this week to the subscribers of the Lady's Newspaper and Pictorial Times:—

MANTELET.
VISITE.
CHILD'S BRAIDED PELISSE.
COUVRETTE.

KNITTING.

LADY'S VISITE.

Materials—One ounce and a half of Persian wool; bone pins No. 8.

For the Back.

Cast on 201 stitches. Pearl 1 row.

1st pattern row.—Knit 5, (*a*), thread forward knit 1, thread forward knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2; repeat from (*a*). Finish by knitting 5; these five stitches must be worked plain at the commencement and end of each row.

2nd row.—Pearled.

3rd row.—Knit 5, (*b*), thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1; repeat from (*b*).

4th row.—Pearled.

5th row.—Knit 5, (*c*), thread forward knit 5, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together; repeat from (*c*).

6th row.—Pearled.

7th row.—Knit 5, (*d*), thread forward knit 7, thread forward knit 3 together; repeat from (*d*).

8th row.—Pearled.

9th row.—Knit 5, (*e*), knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, thread forward knit 1, thread forward; repeat from (*e*).

10th row.—Pearled.

11th row.—Knit 5, (*f*), knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, thread forward knit 3, thread forward; repeat from (*f*).

12th row.—Pearled.

13th row.—Knit 5, (*g*), knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 5, thread forward; repeat from (*g*).

14th row.—Pearled.

15th row.—Knit 5, (*h*), knit 3 together, thread forward knit 7, thread forward; repeat from (*h*).

16th row.—Pearled.

Repeat the pattern once more. In the 1st row of the 3rd pattern decrease thus:—At the commencement knit 4, knit 2 together, (*i*), knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 togther, knit 2, thread forward knit 1, thread forward; repeat from (*i*). Finish with knit 2 together, knit 4. Every 24th row must be worked thus until there are six patterns completed; after which every 8th row must be decreased in the same manner until the work is eight patterns in depth; then cast off rather lightly.

For the Front.

Cast on 101 stitches. The 5 stitches are to be worked plain at the commencement and end of each row, as in the back.

Work four patterns without decreasing; cast 32 stitches on to a third needle, and work two patterns, decreasing in every 8th row at one end only, then work two patterns without decreasing with the third needle. (This will form the armhole.) Pearl the row across, so as to unite the two parts, and repeat the pattern three times, decreasing in every 8th row at each end, and cast off rather lightly. Work the other front to correspond, taking care to make it for the opposite side.

In uniting the front to the back every loop must be sewn carefully together, that the join may show as little as possible. The visite is to be trimmed with the lace round the armholes, to form the sleeves. Down each front and round the neck the lace is to lay back, to form the collar; the bottom is to be trimmed likewise with it. The whole finished off with pale blue silk fringe.

LACE FOR VISITE.

Cast on 28 stitches.

1st row.—Pearl.

2nd row.—Knit 3, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 1, thread forward knit 2 together three times, thread forward knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 5, knit 2 together, knit 1, thread forward knit 1, thread forward knit 4.

3rd row.—Knit 4, pearl 24, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

4th row.—Knit 3, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together three times, thread forward knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 1, thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 4.

5th row.—Knit 4, pearl 22, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

6th row.—Knit 3, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together three times, thread forward knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, thread forward knit 5, thread forward knit 4.

7th row.—Knit 4, pearl 22, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

8th row.—Knit 3, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 4, thread forward knit 2 together three times, thread forward knit 1, knit 3 together, knit 1, thread forward knit 7, thread forward knit 4.

9th row.—Knit 4, pearl 23, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

10th row.—Knit 3, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 4, thread forward knit 2 together three times, thread forward knit 1, thread forward knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 5, knit 1, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 3.

11th row.—Knit 4, pearl 23, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

12th row.—Knit 3, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 2, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together three times, thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 1, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 3.

13th row.—Knit 4, pearl 22, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

14th row.—Knit 3, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together three times, thread forward knit 5, thread forward knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 3.

15th row.—Knit 4, pearl 21, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

16th row.—Knit 3, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together three times, thread forward knit 7, thread forward knit 1, knit 3 together, knit 1, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 3.

17th row.—Knit 4, pearl 20, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

18th row.—Knit 3, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together three times, thread forward knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 5, knit 2 together, knit 1, thread forward knit 1, thread forward knit 4.

19th row.—Knit 4, pearl 20, thread forward twice, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

Commence again at the 4th row.

A MANTELET.

Materials—Bone pins No. 7; white or black fine Shetland wool.

Cast on 200 stitches.

Increase on the first and last stitch of every row. To prevent confusion the increase is omitted.

1st row.—Knit 4, pearl all the row but 4, knit those plain.

2nd row.—Knit 5 (*a*), knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, pearl 1; repeat from (*a*), finish with knit 5.

3rd row.—Same as 1st.

4th row.—Knit 7 (*b*), knit 1, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1; repeat from (*b*); finish with knit 7.

5th row.—Same as 1st.

6th row.—Knit 9 (*c*), knit 1, make 1, knit 5, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, make 1, knit 2, pearl 1; repeat from (*c*); finish with knit 9.

7th row.—Same as 1st.

8th row.—Knit 11 (*d*), knit 1, make 1, knit 2, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1; repeat from (*d*); finish with knit 11.

9th row.—Same as 1st.

10th row.—Knit 13 (*e*), knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 1, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, pearl 1; repeat from (*e*); finish with knit 13.

11th row.—Same as 1st.

12th row.—Knit 15 (*f*), knit 2, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 5, make 1, knit 1, pearl 1; repeat from (*f*); finish with knit 15.

Repeat the last twelve rows six times; pearl 80; take the other stitches on a third needle; then commence again as follows (for one of the ends):—

First Pattern Row.

1st row.—Knit 6 (*a*), knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, pearl 1; repeat from (*a*); finish with knit 3.

2nd row.—Knit 3, pearl all but 6, knit those plain.

3rd row.—Knit 6 (*b*), knit 1, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1; repeat from (*b*); finish with knit 3.

4th row.—Same as 2nd.

5th row.—Knit 6 (*c*), knit 1, make 1, knit 5, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, make 1, knit 2, pearl 1; repeat from (*c*); finish with knit 3.

6th row.—Same as 2nd.

7th row.—Knit 6 (*d*), knit 1, make 1, knit 2, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1; repeat from (*d*); finish with knit 3.

8th row.—Same as 2nd.

9th row.—Knit 6 (*e*), knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 1, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, pearl 1; repeat from (*e*); finish with knit 3.

10th row.—Same as 2nd.

11th row.—Knit 6 (*f*), knit 2, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slip stitch over, knit 5, make 1, knit 1, pearl 1; repeat from (*f*); finish with knit 3.

12th row.—Same as 2nd.

Repeat the last twelve rows four times, decreasing in the following manner:—

1st row.—Knit 2 together, knit 4 (*a*); repeat from (*a*) to (*a*), as in first pattern row, until 3 remain, knit 2 together, knit 1.

2nd row.—Knit 2 together, pearl all but 4, knit 2.

3rd row.—Knit 2 together, knit 14; repeat from (*b*) to (*b*), as in third pattern row; finish with knit 11, knit 2 together.

4th row.—Knit 2 together, knit 3, pearl all but 5, knit 3, knit 2 together.

5th row.—Knit 2 together, knit 12; repeat from (*c*) to (*c*), as in fifth pattern row; finish with knit 9, knit 2 together.

6th row.—Knit 2 together, knit 3, pearl all but 5, knit 3, knit 2 together.

7th row.—Knit 2 together, knit 10; repeat from (*d*) to (*d*), as in seventh pattern row; finish with knit 7, knit 2 together.

8th row.—Same as 6th.

9th row.—Knit 2 together, knit 8; repeat from (*e*) to (*e*), as in ninth pattern row; finish with knit 5, knit 2 together.

10th row.—Same as 6th.

11th row.—Knit 2 together, knit 6; repeat from (*f*) to (*f*), as in eleventh pattern row; finish with knit 3, knit 2 together.

Cast off.

For the Back.

Take off 183 stitches from the third needle, which will leave 78 for the other end; in taking them off

(*Concluded on page* 368.)

CALENDAR FOR MAY.

The Hebrews named this month of their calendar, which is synonymous with the fifth of our own, Sivan, from a Catholic word, signifying "to rejoice." The Anglo-Saxons knew it as Tri-milchi, because their cows, stimulated by the fresh herbage, were so productive of milk as to enable the proprietors with advantage to bring them to the pail three times a day. The Romans offered sacrifices to Bona Dea, or Maia, on the first day of the month.

FESTIVALS.

1. Philip and James.—Philip was born at Bethsada; he was one of the first disciples, and an apostle. James the Less, called also the Just, was the son of Joseph, the carpenter, by a former wife, prior to his espousal with the Virgin Mary. St. Philip was stoned to death, and St. James thrown from a high place and killed by falling on a fuller's staff.

[This day is more familiarly known as May-day. It has been celebrated from the earliest ages, as a kind of Nature's birthday; and, notwithstanding the havoc which the march of science and the schoolmaster have made with the good old customs of our forefathers, it is probable that May-day will long continue its hold upon human affections. May-day can hardly be said to be known in great cities. It is in the green fields, amid the songs of birds and the bursting of flowers, that Nature must be worshipped on a morn of May. We read of Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine riding to Shooter's-hill to meet the Lord Mayor of London, the aldermen, and citizens going a-Maying; but all that May-day is now known by in London is the Jack-in-the-green vagaries of young chimney-sweepers.]

3. Invention of the Cross.—Commonly known as Rood-day, a festival of the Romish Church, in commemoration of the supposed discovery, by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, of the cross upon which Christ suffered. St. Paulinus, in his epistle to Severus, relates that, though chips were almost daily cut off from it and given to devout persons, yet the sacred wood did not thereby diminish.

5. St. John.—Called the Evangelist, from bringing glad tidings. St. John lived to the age of 90, and died in the reign of Trajan.

19. St. Dunstan.—Successively bishop of Worcester, London, and Canterbury; and what was, perhaps, quite as valuable in his day, an excellent tinker and blacksmith.

26. Augustin.—Commissioned by Pope Gregory to convert the Saxons. He was created Archbishop of Canterbury 506, and died 610.

27. Venerable Bede.—Born on this day, 678, at Yarrow, in Northumberland. He was a man of great learning and piety. In King Alfred's version Bede is styled Mass-Priest, because it was his employment every day to sing the conventual mass. He was highly learned in philosophy, science, and literature.

28. Rogation Sunday.—The fifth Sunday after Easter Sunday; and the Sunday before Holy Thursday, or the Ascension of Jesus Christ.

29. Restoration of King Charles II.—A form of prayer is given in the service of the Church of England to be read on this day; but the day itself has lost much of the weight that was formerly attached to it. Thirty or forty years ago it was pretty generally observed throughout England as a holiday, especially in rural districts, the country people wearing a plain or gilded oak-leaf and oak-apple in their hats.

THE FARM.

The crops now begin, in earnest, to show promise of reward for the cultivator's toil. Still he will find there is plenty to do, as the following instructions show:—Finish sowing barley and grass seeds if neglected to this period. Attend to your fallows: you may use either stones, brushwood, or tiles. Finish under-draining, either with the mole-plough or spade; there is no money so well spent as in under-draining. Prepare the land for Swedish turnips, which are best sown in drills. Attend the compost heaps—the larger the heaps the better—whatever will rot may be added to them. Lucerne may be sown on deep soils. Oak-stripping generally takes place in this month, and requires sharp attention, as the bark is only in its prime for a few days. Pare land for burning. Weed wheat and roll it. Cut turf and prepare winter firing. Attend to live stock; take sheep from the water meadows and put them to hay.

RURAL AFFAIRS AND GARDENING.

Kitchen Garden.—The hotbeds for the cucumbers and melons may still be prolonged. Sow angelica, cape brocoli, kidney beans, peas, lettuce, carrots, &c. Plant out love-apples and capsicums, and it is high time now to pick out celery, and thin the other plantations of the vegetables in common use—carrots, leeks, onions, parsnips, and turnips; plant out also winter greens and cauliflowers. Attend to mushroom beds in production, and make new ones where required. Sow parsley, and leave for seed. Dill, endive, fennel, hyssop, and marygolds may be sown; and pennyroyal, lavender, rosemary, thyme, and other sweet herbs planted. Asparagus beds are now coming into production. Weeds grow quickly; and "their name is legion." Give them no quarter. "There they are," as Sidney Smith used to say to his men when they came alongside the enemy, "and, if you don't kill them, they'll kill you"—that is to say, your crops.

Fruit Garden.—Prune what trees you have neglected. Remove all suckers, except selected ones of raspberries. Pinch off strawberry runners; destroy insects, especially snails and caterpillars. On the first symptom of the leaves rolling up unroll them and pick out the grub. Well water the plants in dry weather—at least three times a week. Examine the grafts that were made in the spring. Thin apricots, peaches, and nectarines, where set too thick. Water newly-planted trees, both root and branch. Gooseberries, currants, and raspberries now begin to ripen.

Flower Garden.—Everything in nature now flourishes and looks beautiful. In the fields the orchis, the calendine, the blue bottle, and ragged robin, augment the store. In gardens the narcissus, the veronica, the early peony, the columbine, the lily of the valley, the monk's hood, and the oriental poppy, are either partially or abundantly in flower.

Birds.—The redstart sings on the tops of trees, the white-throat warbles in the hedge-rows, the skylark salutes the rising sun with his sweet airs. Various other birds are now in full song. Amongst this month's arrival of the migratory birds are the razor bill, the dotterel, hedge warbler, and the hobby; the bean goose departs to more northern latitudes. From that excellent work the "Post Magazine Almanack" we derive the above information.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The age of Louis XIV. had its corruptions, and they were not few; but the only wonder is that, in the face of so little responsibility and such absolute tyranny, they were not more numerous. Under a modern form of government, however, which professes to have purified France from the turbid atmosphere of royalty, we do not naturally look for an abuse of power worthy of an ancient and thralling despotism. Such has just transpired. One of the most violent of the democratic side of the Provisional Government, entertaining considerable admiration for an actress whose style is singularly *petillant*, arranged with a jeweller here to fabricate a bracelet of remarkable beauty as a present to her, the price not to exceed fifteen hundred francs. The terms being cash, our jeweller called on the following day for a settlement of his account, and was tendered a treasury *bon* in payment. Not having any particular affection for such waste paper, he refused it, and requested that the bracelet might be returned. The Provisional Director "looked thunderbolts," and ordered him out of the house. The lady was next called upon; but she, properly enough, declared that she could not think of paying so bad a compliment to the donor as to give away his present! What could the poor jeweller do? He tried the efficacy of law, and the judge of police ordered the return of the bracelet or a cash payment, and was summarily dismissed from his office!! Here is a fine specimen of republican honour, propriety, and incorruptibility! And the *pendant* will confirm the impression; for it is well known that, prior to the last battle of the barricades, the bracelet-giving Provisional owed thirty thousand pounds, every farthing of which has been paid off! Ah! *mon cher*, the Hotel de Ville will prove a Pactolus to more than one, depend upon it. But neither the working classes nor the National Guard will be long imposed upon, both being remarkable for good sense and intelligence. At this moment the foolish theories of Louis Blanc, and more particularly his idiotic *système egalitaire*, are undergoing the most searching scrutiny, and are very properly dismissed with a *bah!* by the mass. "We know better," they say, "than to desire that all shall be rich alike; for in that case we should *bury industry!*" Yesterday the hall of the New National Assembly received its final decorations. The workmen have been engaged upon them night and day. The *coup d'œil* is magnificent, and the arrangement of tribunes is felicitous. A gallery encircles the hall; and there are numerous seats below, with a broad space between for the free ingress and egress of the members. The hall will hold about two thousand persons conveniently. In the midst of all this gorgeous preparation a scene is enacting in Southern France of which one can hardly believe that the Poet of the Holy Land—the probable President of the National Assembly—is cognizant. In defiance of an express treaty, Abd-el-Kader is to be imprisoned for his natural life at Pau. To a Frenchman who could conjure up the days of old, when Henry IV. kept court there, and jousted and made love, it might be well enough: to my friend Alexandre Dumas, for instance, whose romances would enable him to coin good napoleons and golden opinions out of its dingy battlements; but to the miserable Arab chieftain—the once Eagle of the Desert—what must they convey?

Almost every day brings accounts of fresh discoveries of the robberies practised in the name of patriotism on the sacking of the Tuileries. Firearms, most elaborately inlaid with gold, the property of the Royal Family, have been found in haunts equal in mysterious villany to any brought out into the full glare of daylight by Soulier. But any one who had beheld the miscreant *successors* to royalty in the "Pavillon Flore" might have been prepared for this. At the theatres there is still the old insane propensity to ridicule the English—pretty much in the same way that a bully smiles when he is floored; for assuredly *we* are now the better men in all respects. The stale allusion to our being "shopkeepers" furnishes the incentive to a laugh. A song is sung at the Vaudeville which states that we are much cleverer at the manufacturing of *razors* than *barricades*; and the house is in an uproar of delight at the discovery. I took an opportunity of observing, in a tolerably audible voice, that our SWORDS were not inferior to our "razors"—and the grim response from a hundred dirty, bearded faces, was amusing in the extreme. As, however, there was a certainty of my being a marked man, I took an opportunity of slipping out of the theatre almost immediately afterwards. The odds of a thousand to one are not over pleasant in *sans-culotte* Paris.

To-morrow will be a grand day—with the opening of the National Assembly and the military fête; and, to "exaggerate" the splendour, there is every appearance of fine weather. All will be in holiday costume—the representatives being decorated with the gold and tri-coloured sash, white vest, and red ribbon worked *en fasces*; and I can confidently inform you that the *modistes* have never been busier or more successful in their *chef d'œuvres de parure* for the embellishment of the lovelier sex. My friends on the Boulevards are in raptures; and the number of carriages which drive into the fore-court of the English embassy remind one of the most brilliant days of the kingly régime. I really begin to have some hopes for the regeneration of Paris. But Blanqui, with his insignificant Robespierre-like figure, mild voice, and murderous speeches, must be gagged—and so must Barbes: as to the *Montagnards*, I would ship off every man among them to the penal settlements.

One would think that the minds of the people were too much employed with political matters to indulge in morbid passion and its consequences; but it appears not.

A young man of respectable family, whose connections reside near Chef-Boutonne, was informed that a very pretty young girl, to whom he had been paying his addresses, was about to be married to another person; and thereupon, in the spirit of Eugene Sue's last hero, he provided himself with a double-barrelled gun, and waited in a spot by which he expected her to pass. On her coming near he fired, and, the ball taking effect in the face, she fell bathed in blood. Not content with this, and seeing that she was not dead, he endeavoured to cut her throat with a knife, but a woman who came up, uttering cries of alarm, he withdrew behind a tree, and discharged the other barrel of his gun at his own head. Hopes are entertained that the life of the young girl will be saved. The lover died on the spot.

The *bonnets rouges*, which disfigured all the sculpture of Paris with their mountebank effrontery, have, I am glad to perceive, been removed. Louis XIV., in the Place des Victoires, looked especially uncomfortable in his new head-gear, and was an object of derision to all the garçons of all the cafés in the neighbourhood.

Citizen Bluebeard Soubrier continues to act his ogre-like part in the Rue de Rivoli; but his gang of miscreants is daily thinned, and their schemes defeated. Fifty of their number have just been arrested, and their depôt of arms and gunpowder has been pounced upon. They intended to act "Swing" among the warehouses, by way of commencing a new revolution.

I have forgotten to say that we are to be quite classical to-morrow with statues, tripods, and cars everywhere; and little girls in Lacedemonian costume; and Greek temples, and sacrificial oxen—and all or more than Mr. Planché himself could give us for the occasion. Adieu. B.

Hotel des * * *, Wednesday.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the court, attended divine service on Sunday morning in Whippingham Church. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort walked in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne, and the royal children took their usual airings. Sir Robert and Lady Peel, who had the honour of receiving an invitation from her Majesty, remained until Saturday morning, when the right hon. baronet and his lady took their departure. The Marchioness of Ormonde had the honour of dining with the Queen at the close of last week.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked out on Monday morning in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice went to the beach and took walking and pony exercise. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the infant Princess, and attended by the Marchioness of Douro, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Hon. Miss Dawson, General Bowles, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Colonel Seymour, left Osborne, her Majesty's marine residence in the Isle of Wight, at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and crossed in the Fairy steam-yacht to Gosport. The royal party arrived at that port at twenty minutes after three. The ships in commission, which were all handsomely decorated with flags and ensigns, fired royal salutes as the yacht passed up the harbour. At the Clarence victualling establishment her Majesty was received by the naval commander-in-chief, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the military governor, and other gallant officers, as well as a guard of honour of the 90th Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay. The royal train left Gosport at half-past three for Nine Elms. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and appeared in excellent spirits. The Royal Family also appear to be enjoying good health. The august party quitted the terminus in five carriages and four, and were escorted by a party of the 12th Lancers to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at six o'clock. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received on alighting at the palace by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, Lord Byron, Viscount Clifden, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Captain Francis Seymour, and Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, accompanied her Majesty and her royal consort in their carriage. Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen after her arrival at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager on Wednesday, at Marlborough-house. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness also took a drive in the park. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Queen.

The Court is expected to arrive at Windsor on Monday, the 5th of June, from Buckingham Palace, and her Majesty has already signified her intention of honouring Ascot races with her presence.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Prussia visited the Queen Dowager on Saturday last. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, arrived in town on Saturday morning last, from her residence, Frogmore-house, Windsor, and visited her Majesty at Marlborough-house. Her Royal Highness left Clarence-house, St. James's, in the afternoon, on her return to Frogmore. Her Majesty attended divine service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager took an airing on Tuesday in a carriage, accompanied by the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar. The Count and Countess of Neuilly visited the Queen Dowager. The Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Cambridge also visited her Majesty at Marlborough-house.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge attended divine service on Sunday morning in St. Michael's Church.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and their Serene Highnesses the Duke Bernard and the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, on Monday at Marlborough-house.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's, at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, and Sir George Couper, from Frogmore-house, Windsor. Her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar visited her Royal Highness after her arrival. Her Royal Highness, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Lord James Murray, honoured the performance at her Majesty's Theatre with her presence in the evening.

The Duke of Wellington attended the early service in the Chapel Royal on Sunday.

The Duke of Rutland has left Fenton's Hotel for Belvoir Castle. The Marquis of Granby has also left town for the same place.

Mrs. Praed and family have arrived in Portman-square.

The Countess of Newburgh has received a large party of distinguished friends during the recess at Slindon-house. Amongst the guests have been the Earl and Countess Spencer, Lord De Mauley, the Count and Lady Cecil de la Feld, the Hon. Mr. Petre, the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, and Mr. Fitzroy.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere and the Hon. Miss Stapleton Cotton have arrived in Belgrave-square for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Sefton came to town at the close of last week from Croxteth-park for the season.

The Duke of Newcastle and the Ladies Pelham Clinton are passing the recess at Clumber-park. His grace last week forwarded a donation of £50 towards the restoration of Bridlington Church.

The Earl of Camperdown is to have the new riband of the Order of the Thistle, held by the late Marquis of Bute.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have arrived in town from Scotland.

Viscount Morpeth arrived in town on Monday evening from Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

Mr. J. H. H. Foley, M.P., and Mrs. Foley have arrived at their residence in Eaton-place.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have arrived at their residence in Park-crescent from Richmond.

Monday was the birthday of the Duke of Wellington, his grace completing his 79th year. A numerous party of the illustrious nobleman's tradesmen and their friends assembled in the evening to do honour to the occasion at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street, where a very elegant entertainment was provided. Mr. Sheriff Cubitt, M.P., occupied the chair.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived in Whitehall-gardens from Stanwich, near Darlington. Their graces have recently been visiting the Earl and Countess Manvers, at their seat in Nottinghamshire.

The noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton intend celebrating their anniversary festival on the 20th inst. at the Thatched-house Tavern. The old scholars of Westminster School will celebrate their anniversary on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at the same establishment.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst and the Hon. Misses Copley, who have been passing the recess at Turville, returned to town on Monday.

Lady Colborne gave her first assembly on Monday evening at her ladyship's residence in Hill-street. About 200 fashionables attended.

Mr. and the Lady Dorothy Neville have quitted the Clarendon Hotel for their new residence, No. 29, Upper Grosvenor-street.

The Earl and Countess of Warwick have received a succession of visitors during the holidays at Warwick Castle. The Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Lord and Lady Guernsey, the Hon. John Fortescue, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, Hon. Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Repton, have been among the guests of the noble earl and countess.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery and the Ladies Primrose arrived on the Terrace, Piccadilly, on Monday evening, from Warren Wood, Herts.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia visited their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge on Wednesday, and partook of a *dejeûner* with their Royal Highnesses and the Princess Mary, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, at Kew.

On Wednesday his Excellency the Prussian Minister gave a grand entertainment to the members of the Cabinet, at the residence of the Prussian legation. The guests were expressly invited to meet his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia. After the banquet, which was of the most *recherché* description, M. Benedict and M. Ehrmann, the celebrated professors, attended, and delighted the guests by some extraordinary performances on the violoncello and the pianoforte respectively.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Anglesey and Lady Adelaide Paget have arrived at Uxbridge-house, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Sandwich at Hinchinbrooke. The noble and gallant marquis commences his dinner parties next week.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey returned to town on Tuesday from a tour of visits. The noble earl and countess give a grand dinner to-day, which will be followed by an assembly.

The Earl and Countess Cawdor entertained a distinguished circle to dinner on Wednesday evening at their mansion in South Audley-street.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Nevill, eldest son of the Earl of Abergavenny, with Miss Caroline Johnstone, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., of Hackness-hall, in the county of York, and granddaughter of the late Archbishop of York, was solemnized on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families. The youthful bride arrived at the church shortly before twelve o'clock, in company with her mother, Lady Johnstone. She was superbly attired in a richly-embroidered muslin dress, with a veil of the richest Brussels lace, the bridal costume being completed by a wreath and bouquet of orange flowers and lilies of the valley. The fair betrothed was attended to the altar by a train of six bridemaids, viz, the Lady Caroline Nevill, the Lady Augusta Nevill, the Lady Isabel Nevill, and the Misses Johnstone, sisters of the bride. The service was performed by the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt, uncle of the bride, who was given away by her father, Sir John Johnstone. The interesting ceremony was witnessed, among others, by the Earl and Countess of Abergavenny, the Hon. Ralph Nevill, Miss Leake, Lord Norreys, Hon. Montague Bertie, Hon. Emily Bertie, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. G. E. Anson, Sir Henry Thompson, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. H. Johnstone, Mrs. Fenton Scott, Mr. G. Johnstone and Miss A. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. H. St. John Mildmay, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Harcourt, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Malcolm, Capt. O. V. Harcourt, Rev. Charles Harcourt, Mr. Egerton Harcourt, Mr. G. E. Vernon, Mr. W. Harcourt, Mr. Bransby Cooper, Rev. W. Cade, &c. After the ceremony the happy couple left town for the Ranger's-lodge, Needwood Forest, in the county of Stafford, where they will pass the honey-moon. The bridal bouquet, one of great beauty, was presented by Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing-park. On Tuesday evening Lady Johnstone gave a grand entertainment at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square, in celebration of the happy event. About two hundred leading members of the fashionable world attended to offer their congratulations.

FASHIONABLE ARRANGEMENTS.

May 9. The Hon. Mrs. Seymour Bathurst's ball.
11. Her Majesty's Drawing-room.
12. The Baroness De Clifford's grand ball.
18. Almack's.
19. Her Majesty's state ball.
20. First Exhibition of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick.
22. The Shakspere ball at Willis's Rooms.
29. The Annual Grand Polish Fancy or Full-dress Ball at Willis's Rooms.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TIDY.—For Egyptian cream:—Take three ounces each of calamine, cinnamon, benzoin, and storax; two ounces of Florentine iris-root, and half an ounce of nutmeg; rub the whole into powder, and mix in a pound and a half of beef marrow.

A MEDICAL SUBSCRIBER.—Take spirits of wine of thirty-six degrees, four quarts; essential oil of cedrat and of citron, each three drachms; oil of bergamot, two ounces; oil of lavender, one drachm twenty-four grains; oil of thyme, twelve grains; neroli, three drachms; and oil of rosemary, three drachms twenty grains. Put the oils into the spirits of wine, and leave them to infuse for one month; then filter through blotting-paper. Put into the mixture, when bottled, one pint of eau de melisse.

TO SOPHIA.—The bracelet may be stained by being first washed two or three times with a hot decoction of logwood, and afterwards by an infusion of gall. A gloss may be imparted by crystal varnish, lightly applied with a camel-hair pencil.

THE BLUE NUN.—The following is an excellent recipe for cleaning Dieppe ivory brooches:—First wash the brooch well with soap, warm water, and a soft toothbrush; the brush must be carefully used. Then dip a good-sized hair pencil in muriatic acid, and wash over the whole surface again, gently using the brush. After this wash the brooch in hot water. The acid must not remain too long on, but after one washing it may be repeated, if the ivory is not quite clean. The brooch must be well and carefully dried, and a soft dry brush used to polish it.

S. P.—The ingredients of which French mustard is composed are flour of mustard, dried mint, thyme (and any other sweet herbs of agreeable flavour), and a little salt. These are mixed with the sweet must of wine. Vinegar, it is said, may be used instead of the must, in which case the very best white wine vinegar should be procured. There can be no doubt, however, that the must imparts the most delicate flavour to the mixture.

C. A. W.—We have not received the contribution referred to.

A GOVERNESS (Leicester).—Every information may be obtained on all the points stated by addressing a note to the secretary at the offices of the institution, 32, Sackville-street.

A NOVICE.—1. In addition to bride's-maids, and the repentant bachelor's attendant, any number of friends may assist.—2. Handsome dark blue, with bright scroll buttons; white satin vest, ditto stock, elaborately worked shirt-front and diamond pin, white kid gloves, breguet, trousers military blue, with broad side stripes; patent boots.—3. Two carriages and four, bouquets *ad lib.*

J. D. A.—We have frequently stated in this journal that we make ourselves no party whatever to the acts or promises of others.

A. M. T.—We know not the name; but this is, in reality, not necessary in addressing "the Superior."

W. G. C.—We regret that, for the present, we shall not be able to find room for the proposed contributions.

MARY JANE.—By referring to our advertising columns, our correspondent will find Mr. Dobson's advertisement, in which the particulars respecting ladies' wrappers, &c., will be found given at length. This notice will be a reply to several of our subscribers in Ireland.

Received:—ROSA; B.; N. S.; EDGAR R.; BERTHA; ILDEGOND; WASP; O. S. R. S.; SKETCH.

THE WHITE SWANS OF ANDERSEN.—We had hoped to resume and complete this tale in the present number, but we find it quite impossible to do so, in consequence of the many demands on our space.

LIZZY'S LETTERS and OUR OMNIBUS will be resumed next week.

A NEW TALE,
OF EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST,
entitled
JULIA LE ROO;
OR
THE DEMAGOGUE'S WIFE!
BY ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR WRITERS OF THE DAY,
And Illustrated from Designs by the first Artists,
Will be forthwith given in the columns of this Journal.

THE SUPPLEMENT.

A beautiful COLOURED SUPPLEMENT, comprising DESIGNS IN FANCY NEEDLEWORK, is this week presented, GRATIS, with THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND PICTORIAL TIMES.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom; or, if sent to the Office, 294, Strand, London, should be accompanied by a Post-office order in favour of Robert Palmer.

Our subscribers and the trade are informed that Covers splendidly ornamented, may be had at the Office, 294, Strand, for 3s.; and that volumes will be bound at 5s. each.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—May.

7 S	2 Sund. aft. Easter	Nu. 23, 24—	Matt.	5	Num. 25—	Rom.	6
8 M	Jup. sets 0 20 mo.	1 Kgs. 20—	...	6	1 Kgs. 21—	...	7
9 T		... 22—	...	7	2 Kings 1—	...	8
10 W	Mars sets 0 8 mo.	2 Kings 2—	...	8	... 3—	...	9
11 T		... 4—	...	9	... 5—	...	10
12 F	Easter Trm. ends	... 6—	...	10	... 7—	...	11
13 S	Old May-day.	... 8—	...	11	... 9—	...	12

FIRST QUARTER, 10th, 2 h. 57 m. morn.—SUN rises at 4 h. 17 m., and sets at 7 h. 35 m.

THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1848.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

AN advertisement has appeared in the morning papers announcing a resolution of the most distinguished ladies of the Court, and others of equal or similar rank and fashion, to make use, for the future, of none but articles of British manufacture.

This is an example which should be followed. We are far from the narrow spirit which would refuse every foreign article merely because it was not English. Equally do we reprobate the stupid attachment to all exotics when no better reason can be advanced for their preference but that they are foreign. And in times of distress, when it is really difficult for the middle classes to "carry on the war," and when starvation is the dire proof that distress is pressing with fatal effect upon the humbler of our countrymen and countrywomen, we hold it a clear duty that the wealth of the country should confer *all* the benefit it can command upon these people.

The step which has been taken in this direction is doubly acceptable. First, because it is a promise of better times for the starving artisan; and, secondly, because it unites him in somewhat of a bond of affection to that class in whose luxuries he has been taught very naturally to see the cause of his misery. We say naturally, but we should add, "whether rightly or not;" because some persons are of opinion that the one is not the occasion of the other. Upon this point, opinion is divided; and we have no ambition to constitute ourselves umpires in the question—especially since, by the resolution we have mentioned, it is likely to be settled without dispute. None, however, will doubt that it is much to be rejoiced at that ladies of title and ladies of fashion should make the cause of the poor their own; since, setting aside the generosity of the movement, it is due to themselves and the content of the kingdom that efforts should be made, by those most capable to make them effectually, to lessen the amount of destitution which prevails, and thereby remove one main cause of that seditious spirit which has hunger for its excuse, if not justification. We trust that an example set by such high authority in matters of fashion will not not be disregarded; but that every woman in England who has a shilling to spare for an article of dress will spend it so as to benefit her countrymen.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THIS week has been occupied by lectures from the future professors, in which they have stated the systems by which they purpose to disseminate their peculiar branches of learning to the students of the Queen's College, Harley-street. It may be added that the result has been highly satisfactory, and such as to inspire confidence.

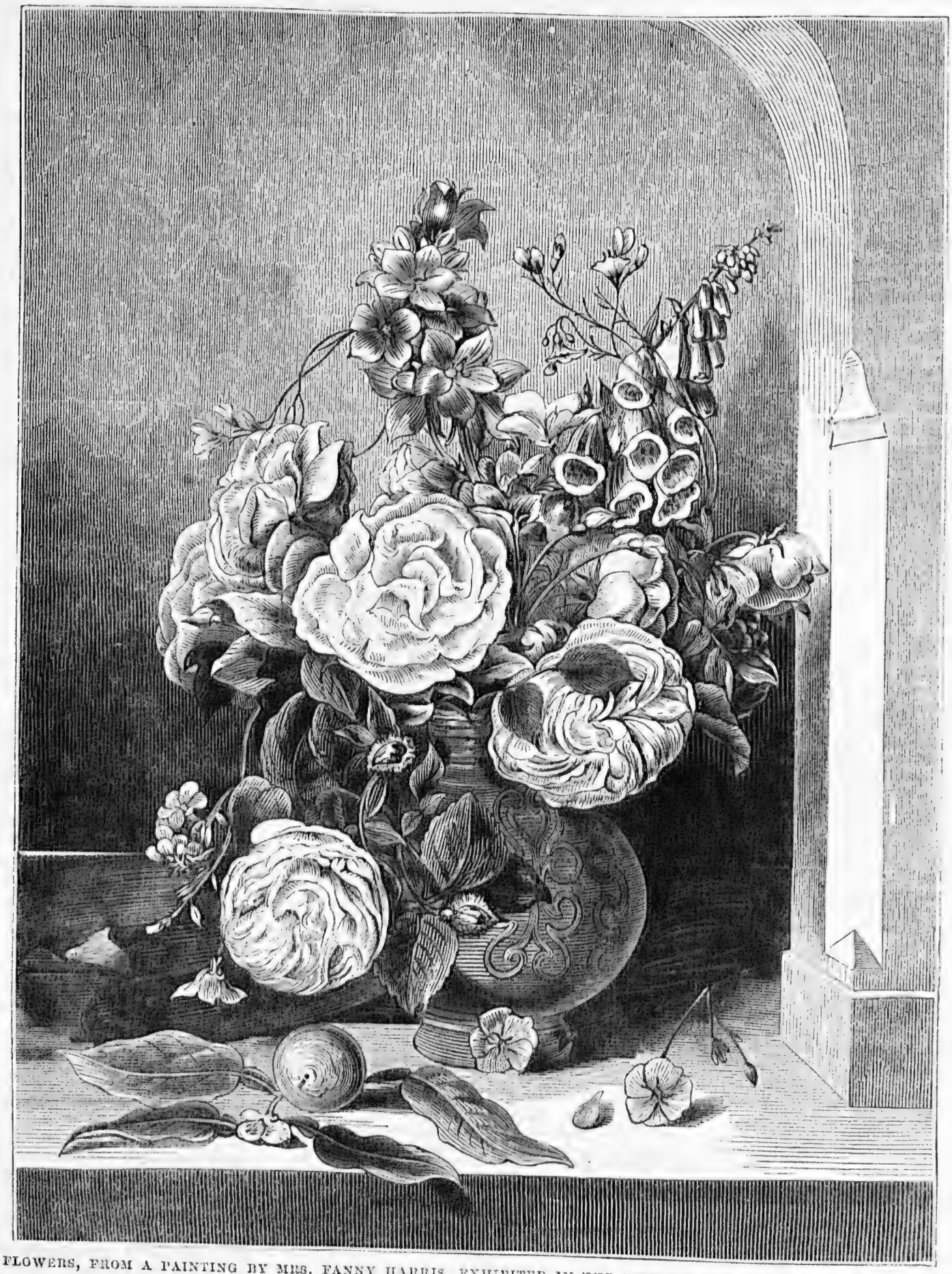
Perhaps it is not generally known that the object of this new foundation is to place within the reach of persons purposing to earn their daily bread by the laudable, arduous, ill-paid, and, too often, thankless office of a governess, the means of acquiring the necessary education for their duties, or perfecting whatever approach to it they possess. This, however, is the meritorious object; and we conceive that no aim could be more entitled to the sympathy and support of the community, in whatever way it may be claimed.

But since we are upon this subject—and adverting to a resolution made by many of the first ladies of this country, alluded to in the foregoing article—we are tempted to dwell for a moment on the gratitude which these ladies would earn and receive, were they to pass a resolution similarly generous in favour of those industrious girls who, through reverse of fortune or otherwise, are prompted to maintain themselves. We conceive that were the Duchesses of Somerset, of Sutherland, and so on, to resolve that governesses should be better paid in future—should be treated with a little more respect, a little more humanity than usually falls to their hard lot—that the mere dolt instinct of fashion would be a guarantee for the acceptance of that resolution by the rest of society. We feel persuaded that it would do good. And it is time that the efforts of our aristocracy, female as well as male, should be directed downwards—that they should not only wield the thunders of fashion and legislation to protect their own dignity, but to benefit the industry of all classes from whose daily and ceaseless toil the bolts are derived.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

(Abridged from the *London Telegraph.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Five o'Clock.—This event of immense national and, we may say, European importance took place to-day, in the presence and amidst the shouts of scores of thousands. A glorious sun and an unclouded sky favoured the grand ceremony. At half-past twelve the attendance was very numerous. There was not a very numerous assemblage of the corps diplomatique, but Lord and Lady Normanby were present. Shortly after one the roaring of cannon and the beating of drums announced that the members of the Provisional Government had arrived. They entered the salle in the midst of breathless silence. M. Lamartine and M. Crémieux came first, with old Dupont de l'Eure leaning on their arms. The whole assemblage immediately arose, and uttered a formidable shout of "Vive la République!" "Vive le Gouvernement Provisoire!" The members of the Provisional Government then took their places on the benches provided for them. M. Dupont de l'Eure ascended the tribune and delivered the opening speech, after which the Assembly proceeded to receive reports from the bureaux on the elections.



SUMMER FLOWERS, FROM A PAINTING BY MRS. FANNY HARRIS, EXHIBITED IN THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

There is a growing and very marked improvement in the higher works of art exhibited annually in our national collection. This is easily accounted for by the encouragement lately given through the Government, which has had the effect of stimulating the energies of our young and rising artists. The result is, instead of having the walls of the Royal Academy filled with portraits of little or no interest, except to the parties themselves and their friends, we have a large addition of subjects of the highest order of intellectual merit. It is almost impossible to give anything like a complete idea of the numerous emanations of genius that adorn the walls of the present exhibition. Since it opened to the public it has been crowded to excess, and it was with much difficulty we could obtain a view of some of the leading pictures. The most conspicuous, commencing in the large room, is No. 11, 'Cardinal Wolsey,' painted for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, by C. W. Cope, R.A. The scene represented is that of the rev. abbot, with all his convent, receiving Wolsey at the door of the abbey. In most of Mr. Cope's late productions we have been accustomed to observe good drawing and truthful, artistic compositions; but his subjects were generally confined to two or three figures. In the present large picture we have numerous figures, composed with much judgment, the breadth of the whole being well preserved, and the painting altogether executed with great care. Some of the heads and hands in particular are really admirable. There is at the same time a little monotony of character in some of the faces, which would have been improved by more variety of form and feature. Mr. Cope has two smaller pictures in the exhibition, 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso,' which well sustain his high reputation. No. 78, 'Chivalry of the Time of Henry VIII.—a knight being armed by his esquires for the combat, bearing the two-handed sword of the period,' D. Maclise, R.A., is one of this artist's largest works, and possesses most of his accomplishments—and, also, many of his faults. There is some good drawing and careful attention to details, but there is, nevertheless, a general want of harmony of colour and composition, which completely mars the work as a whole. 'John Foster, Esq., in the Character of Kitely,' by the same artist, is better; but even in this, with all its merits, there is a want of harmony. His portrait of Mrs. Charles Dickens has the merit of being a striking likeness of that amiable lady.

J. R. Herbert, R.A., exhibits a very fine picture of 'John the Baptist reproving Herod.' The composition is severe in the extreme; but the figures are admirably drawn and coloured. The figure of St. John is noble and commanding, and his calm and dignified reproof is well contrasted with the troubled and agitated face and figure of Herod. The picture is altogether painted with great force and truth.

W. Etty, R.A., as usual, is a large contributor in his peculiar style. No. 126, 'La Fleur de Lis,' a small picture, is most to our mind. It is a splendid bit of colour, and possesses all the finest characteristics of this master.

There are two or three beautiful little pictures by W. Mulready, R.A. No. 160, 'The Butt,' is a fine bit of humour, cleverly conceived and admirably executed. Another small picture by the same talented hand, No. 130, 'Shepherd-boy and Dog,' is quite a little gem of its kind. No. 135, 'The Internal Economy of Dotheboys'-hall,' by J. Webster, R.A., is a very small picture, of about six inches square; and, in so small a space, it is certainly one of the most pleasing we have ever seen. The veritable Mrs. Squeers is represented in full action dispensing her obnoxious potion to the youth of that far-famed establishment. Mr. Webster has another clever picture in the same room, No. 176, representing a country party at 'A Rubber.' There is some good character in the various heads, and the whole of the subject is cleverly executed.

No. 173. 'Country Cousins,' by R. Redgrave, A. Painted for Robert Vernon, Esq., to form part of the extensive collection given by him to the nation. The story is well told, and the picture well painted. The simplicity of the country folks is very faithfully given, the face of the young girl good, and even the dogs have their characters as perfectly delineated as their masters and mistresses. All tends to help the incidents. The cool indifference of the wealthy townfolk, in an especial manner, is capitally portrayed. Altogether it is a picture of exceeding merit.

No. 186. 'The Old Oak-chest,' H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. This is a large picture; too large, indeed, for the interest it possesses. The subject is from the late Thomas Haynes Bayley's well-known lines. The figure is not sufficiently pleasing, and the face is not youthful or beautiful enough to idealize the conception of the romantic subject.

Edwin Landseer, R.A., is very great this year, particularly in the portrait of his father, and No. 208, 'Alexander and Diogenes.' The former he calls *a sketch*. It is one of the finest bits of painting and character we have ever witnessed. It is quite marvellous in execution and perfect as a likeness; at the same time it is totally unlike the usual mode of face-painting, and exhibits clearly the masterly mind and hand of this distinguished artist. 'Alexander and Diogenes' is a good subject, and truly Landseerish. None but himself can interpret the sentiments of the brute creation. The story of the king and the cynic is here enacted by a wiry, rugged terrier and a pampered canine favourite, while the dialogue of the pair has an

STATUETTE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, BY COUNT D'ORSAY, EXHIBITED IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

audience of their own species, all of whom are to the very life.

Sir W. Allan, R.A., exhibits two good subjects as companion pictures. The one, No. 235, an 'Incident in the Life of Napoleon,' and the other, No. 377, an 'Incident in the Life of Wellington.' The former is much the best picture of the two: it is a good subject, but might have been improved both in colour and composition.

No. 282. 'The Death-bed of Robert, King of Naples, surnamed the Good,' A. Elmore, A. This is a fine production by one of the most rising artists of the day. Every head in this composition is a study and beautifully painted, as are also the draperies; and the fine character of the good old king is well depicted delivering his dying advice to his successors.

No. 336. 'Euphrosyne,' W. E. Frost, A. This is a similar picture to the one Mr. Frost got so much credit for last year, and it well sustains his high reputation. The drawing of the charming nymphs is exquisitely beautiful, and the laughing, joyous faces of the merry group could not be surpassed.

No. 395. 'An Old Woman accused of having bewitched a Peasant Girl;' the scene is supposed to take place before a country justice, W. P. Frith, A.

"She never told her love;
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek: she pined in thought."
Shakspere.

This is one of the very best pictures in the exhibition. There is a fine aristocratic character about the justice and his lady, and the painting of the whole picture is first-rate and artistic. We would point to the heads, so well and carefully studied, particularly that of the poor girl, who looks really bewitched. Every detail in this beautiful picture is attended to with care and judgment, and it is altogether most highly creditable to the talents of the accomplished artist.

No. 440. 'Arlète, a Peasant Girl of Falaise, in Normandy, first discovered by Duke Robert le Diable,' P. F. Poole, A. This is a more pleasing subject than most of this clever artist's previous productions, and displays effectively his genius and versatility. The colouring is rich and harmonious, and the drawing extremely graceful.

No. 529. 'Queen Elizabeth discovers she is no longer Young,' A. Egg. The ladies in attendance upon the Queen are beautifully grouped and coloured. The old courtiers are also cleverly and artistically arranged. We do not, however, quite like the face of the Queen: it is much fuller than any of the portraits with which we are acquainted, and gives a vulgarity of expression unusual to the character of Elizabeth. It is a first-rate production in every other respect.

No. 542. 'Catherine of Arragon appealing to Henry VIII.,' H. O'Neil. The noble and finely-expressive face of Catherine is charming in the extreme. She is passionately pleading on her bended knee to the heartless tyrant, who sits unmoved by her supplication, although she appeals to him in the name of justice, pity, and right. It is an admirable picture.

No. 585. 'The Battle of the Standard,' R. Ansdell. A very large picture, one of the largest in the rooms, representing Sergeant Ewart, of the Scots Greys, capturing the eagle of the 45th Regiment of Invincibles at Waterloo. The horses are particularly well painted, but we think the work would have been improved by being reduced in size.

In the landscape department Stanfield, Creswick, Lee, and Roberts are in great force this year; but we must reserve our notice of their productions till next week; as also of the portraits and miniatures. In the Sculpture-room, we will only refer to the subject o our ILLUSTRATION, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Count d'ORSAY. It is a beautiful STATUETTE of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN. The horse is cleverly modelled, and seems to walk in proud consciousness of the illustrious burden which it bears. It will be executed in silver and bronze, and no doubt will occupy a prominent niche in the drawing-rooms of most of our nobility.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

In the course of our remarks upon the many fine pictures exhibited by the society this year we have particularly noticed the great advance made by the LADY MEMBERS, and have presented our readers with a copy of 'Fruit and Flowers,' painted by Mrs. Harrison, to which we have now the pleasure of adding a beautiful copy of a painting entitled 'Summer Flowers,' by Mrs. Fanny Harris, who is better known to the public as Miss Rosenberg, the sister of a skilful painter of still-life subjects. Mrs. Harris, as we have already observed, has several lovely flower subjects in the exhibition. The one we have selected for illustration is the largest and the most striking. The grouping is characterized by natural freedom and grace. The colouring is clear, rich, and harmonious, without, in the least degree, approaching to gaudiness. The shadows are true, the light well concentrated, and the general effect is in perfect keeping with the subject, while the little accidents, such as the crumpled leaf, the twisted and broken petal, and the decaying edge or point, decked with autumnal hues, indicate in the fair artist a close observance of nature, and faithfulness in its delineation. We know not what is intended by

the little modest orange-blossom in the foreground. If it is a delicate allusion to a tender relation it was a happy thought, originating, no doubt, from the alliance into which the fair artist has recently entered. What we have said of 'Summer Flowers' is applicable to many others by the same lady possessing great merit. Mrs. Harris is a young and rising artist, and we should have been glad if she had selected for her pencil a group of the many charming exotic flowers which have been recently introduced, and which we have illustrated in our pages.

THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION,

5, PALL-MALL EAST.

The private view of the forty-fourth annual exhibition of this society took place on Saturday last. The weather being fine, the room was crowded with visitors, among whom we noticed a great number of the nobility. This institution being the first of the kind, and many of its body having attained a high reputation, a great deal of curiosity was excited on the present occasion in consequence of many of the members of the new society having joined it this year. Great expectations were raised, particularly as the new society had made such a decided improvement, even with the loss of some of its principal contributors. It was naturally expected, with the addition of these distinguished artists, that this exhibition would far outstrip all former years; but a disappointment was in reserve; and the collection altogether is certainly not equal, as a whole, to that of the younger society. The chief interest of the new over the old institution is, that the great majority of the members of the former are figure-painters, while landscape and architecture are the main features of the latter. In these departments of art they certainly keep up their well-earned reputations; but, with the exception of one picture by Topham, they do not appear to have gained much strength in what they most wanted—figure subjects of interest. Their own entire body, with the exceptions of Cattermole and F. Tayler, seem to content themselves with a single figure; and that so similar to what they have already done so well, over and over again, that the public, expecting variety, becomes tired: and the society may depend upon it, that reform all this they must, sooner or later.

Mr. George Cattermole, who has always been a chief support to the gallery, exhibits several pictures this year. They are generally smaller than usual, but all good, particularly No. 259, 'Refectory—Grace,' and No. 272, 'The Youthful Champion departing for the Combat.' In the former we have one of the most perfect and pleasing compositions we have ever seen from this accomplished artist. The drawing is bold, and the colouring rich, without being gaudy; and the whole sentiment of the picture is in keeping with the subject. It is, altogether, perfect. The second-named, which is a companion picture, is also a very happy production in the artist's most effective style. It represents the youthful champion departing—just leaving the gate of the castle—attended by his retinue. At a window is seen his lady-love, covering her face, and lamenting her lover's destiny; while he looks around to catch a! farewell glance of her who evidently occupies his immediate thoughts far before the ceremony and pomp that is going on around him. There is the priest kneeling and giving his parting benediction; while all his retainers, even to the children, are earnestly, by their looks and expression, wishing him a safe return.

Mr. F. Tayler exhibits some very clever pictures. No. 146, 'Interior of a Highland Larder,' is the largest, and effectively displays all his peculiar characteristics of drawing and colouring. He has several others well worthy of especial notice, particularly No. 260, 'Scene from Waverley,' and No. 235, 'Harvest Time—Lowlands of Scotland.' In the latter we have a beautifully picturesque subject, most artistically handled. The old white mare looking round to her foal, that trots along by the side of the cart, is a touch of fine thought and feeling; and the country children looking on, help the sentiment which is so well expressed.

Mr. Topham's picture, No. 88, 'Arrah, Kathleen, my darlint, you've teas'd me enough!' is a superior production. The figures are carefully drawn, and the colouring of the picture is excellent.

Mr. Hunt and Mr. Oakley have some clever single figures; but most of them are so similar to their former productions that they do not call for any particular comment.

Among the numerous landscape-painters, Mr. C. Bentley has evidently made the greatest progress. There is a nice breadth and variety of subjects, and most of them are carefully and artistically painted. Copley Fielding has more variety this year than usual, and De Wint is masterly and fresh as ever; but we have not space this week to enlarge further upon their merits.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF SAGACITY. — A pony, the property of a farmer in the parish of Methlic, on being taken from the pasture one evening lately, became very restive, and made its escape from the servant, and ran off to the smithy at which it had been accustomed to be shod. The blacksmith, who knew the pony, was about to adopt some means of securing and restoring it to its owner, when, to his astonishment, it came directly towards him, and held up one of its hind feet, which the blacksmith examined, and found a stone between the shoe and the hoof, which being removed, the pony walked back to its pasture with seeming delight.—*Aberdeen Gazette.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords the business up to Thursday was not of much interest.

Yesterday there was much conversation on the subject of the diplomatic correspondence with Spain

On Monday the Commons reassembled pursuant to adjournment from Saturday, the 22nd ult. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a grant of £5000, to defray advances for the purpose of relieving destitute persons in the island of Tobago, consequent upon the hurricane of last year, was agreed to. After a short discussion, a further grant of £50,000, by way of loan to the planters of Tobago, was also agreed to. The right hon. baronet next proposed that a sum not exceeding £200,000 be granted to defray the expense of the transport of labourers from the East Indies to the colonies of Trinidad and Guiana. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that he would take a vote for £170,000, this amended proposition being received with loud cheers. The committee divided—for the grant of £170,000, 76; against, 21: majority in favour of the grant, 55.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then, in an explanatory speech in reference to the public works carried on in Ireland during the last two years by means of loans and grants made for that purpose, moved for powers to readvance any sum not exceeding three years' instalments, or £945,000: agreed to.—On the House resuming, Sir G. Grey, in a speech declaratory of the necessity which existed for the adoption of the measure, proposed the second reading of the Removal of Aliens Bill. On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 119, the numbers 141 to 22.—The Lords' amendments to the Election Recognizances Bill having been agreed to, Sir W. Somerville obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the elective franchise, and for the registration of parliamentary electors in Ireland. The right hon. baronet also obtained leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of additional polling places in wards in towns in Ireland, and for limiting the period for holding elections in counties to two days.—

On Tuesday, twenty-five members only being present at four o'clock, the House stood necessarily adjourned.

On Wednesday Mr. Ker Seymour moved the committal of the Great Yarmouth Freemen's Disfranchisement Bill; and, after a division, it passed through committee.—The House went into committee on the Joint Stock Companies Bill, and agreed to some of its clauses.

On Thursday the early proceedings were devoid of interest.

Yesterday the royal assent was given to several bills.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

FRANCE.—The result of the Paris elections has been satisfactory; it is exclusively republican; but the various shades of republicanism appear so happily blended in the returns that no fear seemed caused by it to the most sensitive of democrats; and so obviously mild and moderate is its composition, that a sense of the most perfect security became universal in the capital. But this impression is, unhappily, fated to endure for only a brief space of time. Civil war rages in several parts of France, originating everywhere in one cause—fears that the enemies of "the Republic" will be in the majority in the National Assembly; and that, consequently, a restoration, or counter-revolution, or a new revolution, will issue from it. The first name on the list of the thirty-four deputies elected to represent Paris in the National Assembly is that of M. Lamartine; the twenty-fourth that of M. Ledru Rollin; the twenty-sixth that of M. Flocon; and the twenty-seventh that of M. Louis Blanc. With reference to political speculation, the plan that is deemed most likely to be successful is one founded on the constitution of the United States, with two Chambers and a President and a Vice-President, the duration of the presidency to be five years. If this be adopted, the whole country will nominate M. Lamartine to the presidency. Most absurd reports have prevailed with reference to Beauvais, which is and has been enjoying the most perfect tranquillity. In the late elections, at Marseilles, M. Thiers has been defeated by a *portefaix* (a porter on the quays)! A decree for the fusion of the departmental banks with the Bank of France has been published.

THE INSURRECTION AT ROUEN.—After two days of sanguinary fighting between the National Guard and troops on the one hand, and the insurgent mob on the other, the battle ceased at twelve o'clock on Saturday. It has been impossible to ascertain the number of killed and wounded, as each party removed their men as they fell. More than three hundred of the insurgents have been made prisoners. It was found necessary to carry every barricade with the bayonet, under the protection of volleys of grapeshot. The town has been placed under martial law. The chief command has been given to General Ordonner. Sentinels are placed at each house, and a strong guard is stationed at the corner of every street, supported by cavalry and artillery with lighted matches. It is estimated that there are 30,000 operatives in the town of Rouen, and double the number in the valleys adjoining, but the latter refused to rise, saying they had no arms. Some columns of insurgents quitted Rouen to excite an insurrection at Elbœuf, Louviers, and Evreux. They succeeded only at Elbœuf, but their triumph was short, for a military force despatched from Paris, and assisted by the National Guard, succeeded in suppressing their attempts. This event will only enhance the feeling of dissatisfaction or distrust created at Rouen by the extraordinary success in the elections of the Moderés.

ITALY.—Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Bassano, and all the towns are filled with barricades. All the bridges are cut. Trenches are opened in all the streets. The populations are well armed. To conquer Venetian independence will cost the Austrians dear. The Roman volunteers are received with the greatest enthusiasm. It is believed that a part of the 12,000 troops of General Durando will remain at Padua.

An affair took place at Clés between a party of about 1000 Austrians and a body of 150 Piedmontese under Captain Scotti, who, reinforced by some corps of volunteers, succeeded in making his retreat. The Austrians were left in possession of the bridge of Mosticciolo.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 28th ult. publishes Milan bulletins of the 26th. The King's head-quarters were at Valeggio, left bank of the Mincio, on the 26th.

GERMANY.—MANNHEIM.—For some time past the troops of Nassau quartered at Mannheim have been on bad terms with the inhabitants, and on the 26th ult. the latter insisted that the troops should quit the town. The Bavarian troops on the opposite bank of the Rhine came to the assistance of the men of Nassau. The citizens then fired on the troops and broke down the bridge. There were some killed and wounded. Barricades were constructed, and the commander of the troops consented to withdraw the latter. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town, and all the shops were closed.

PRUSSIA.—The Berlin papers contain a report of the Ministry to the King, as to the ways and means to remedy the mysterious financial difficulties of the Prussian state, by realizing a sum of 15,000,000 dollars. The Ministry do not think it proper to impose an income-tax, and they are very right, for such a proceeding would cause the Prussian people to inquire more eagerly into the causes of this dearth of money in the exchequer of a state which hitherto was famed for the affluent condition of its finances. They propose to the King to appeal frankly to the generosity of the people, by calling upon them for a temporary loan of state paper, money, and valuables. The King has since agreed to the proposal, and says that objects of gold and silver shall be coined, and taken at the full metal value, for which assignats will be issued, and 5 per cent. interest paid.

A proclamation relative to the settlement of the affairs of Posen has been published by the King of Prussia.

BAVARIA.—The Prince of Leiningen has addressed a conciliatory declaration to the King of Bavaria.

CRACOW.—There has been a serious conflict between the troops and the people at Cracow, arising from the refusal of the authorities to allow emigrant Poles, not being natives, to reside in that city. The people raised barricades, the gates around the town were all closed, and several Congreve rockets were discharged from the castle upon the city. Eventually order was restored by the voluntary withdrawal of the proscribed Poles. General Castiglione has since proceeded to Vienna.

DENMARK.—THE AFFAIR OF FLENSBURG.—The Danes having concentrated the whole of their forces in and round Flensburg, that town was, on the morning of the 25th, surrounded and attacked by the Prussian troops. The Danes fought with great bravery, and succeeded several times in beating off their enemies, but were at last conquered. The Prussians did not make many prisoners, for the Danes, leaving all their baggage behind, fled to their ships, but many of them were drowned before they could reach them. The Prussians took about twelve cannons and the military chest, with between 12,000 and 15,000 dollars. The Danes left their artillery and 600 wounded.

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK.—A treaty, offensive and defensive, between Russia, Sweden, and Denmark is arranged, and will be ratified in the event of an entry of German troops into Schleswig, in which case Denmark will be supported by the whole forces of the other two powers.

MOLDAVIA.—An attempt at insurrection has taken place in the principality of Moldavia, but was at once put down by Prince Stourdza. Several of the principal rebels have been brought in chains to Galatz. Russia had offered armed assistance, which strengthened and gave decision to the authorities.

UNITED STATES.—MEXICO.—The Hibernia, Captain Shannon, arrived on Wednesday at Liverpool from New York: left that city on the 19th ult. The dates from the capital of Mexico are to the 30th of March, and from Vera Cruz to the 3rd of April. The Hibernia brings £95,000 on freight. All civil authority had been turned over to the Mexicans in the cities of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, pursuant to the terms of the armistice.

INDIA.—There are accounts of the serious illness of the Rajah of Sattara, but by the latest advices he was said to be somewhat better. As that Prince leaves no direct heirs (under an agreement not to marry), the state of Sattara will, at his death, escheat to the India Company, who will thereby obtain fifteen or sixteen lacs of revenue, and its civil service acquire several valuable appointments. The news as to railway prospects in India is unfavourable. The worst effect of the recent monetary shock appears to be in the disastrous consequences it may have, at least for delay

upon the proceedings of the East India Railway Company.

Western Australia.—Private letters from Albany and Perth, received by the overland mail, are filled with complaints of the want of labourers, particularly shepherds, through which the proprietors are unable to extend their flocks, by despatching superfluous numbers to more distant grounds, when they have overrun the district where located for a given time. The search for copper had not resulted in any discovery.

METROPOLITAN.

The Affairs of M. Jullien, the celebrated Musical Composer.—A meeting has been held for the choice of assignees and proof of debts, before Mr. Commissioner Fane, at the Court of Bankruptcy. The debts and liabilities are said to be about £7000; the assets are estimated at £300. Several attempts have been made to wind up the affairs of the bankrupt under private arrangements, which have proved abortive. Mr. Sturgeon was counsel for Madame Dorus Gras, a creditor. Mr. Chappell was solicitor to the fiat, and also for the bankrupt. Messrs. Benham, Cole, and Dale were solicitors for creditors. Mr. Cannan is the official assignee. There was rather a large attendance of creditors.—Mr. Cole said a day had been named for the appointment of assignees in this matter, and applied to the learned commissioner to postpone their election, on the ground that the interests of the creditors would be materially advanced by a short adjournment.—The commissioner said, although the applicant complained that delay had taken place, he was, nevertheless, desirous to protract the investigation by the assignees. He saw no reason why they should not appoint assignees because, by the aid of a supersedeas, they might put an end to the proceedings as well after as before their appointment.—Mr. Chappell said, on behalf of the bankrupt, who had been driven into the *Gazette* after every attempt had been made to come to terms, he should oppose any adjournment; and further he should not think of advising him, now that he had come before the court, to supersede the fiat.—Mr. Dale (solicitor, of Furnival's-inn) stated that he appeared for a creditor named Bielefeld, and that he was in favour of an adjournment. He stated, in support of it, and in order to show that time was required for inquiry, that the furniture of M. Jullien, in Harley-street, had been seized upon by Mr. Lewis, of Grosvenor-street, solicitor, at the suit of his relative, Mr. Levy; and that he last summer disposed of his business as a music-seller, in Regent-street, to Messrs. Chappell, the music-sellers, for something like £6000.—Mr. Chappell explained the circumstances in connection with the bill of sale referred to. The furniture was seized in February last by Mr. Lewis, in right of a judgment which he possessed, and it was appointed to be sold by public auction. The business was sold on the 4th of January last.—Mr. Dale inquired the terms.—Mr. Chappell said £4000 was paid down, £1800 was given in bills, afterwards £900; making £6700. An arrangement was made at the time for contingent payments, in consideration of future services; making the entire purchase-money from £8000 to £10,000, which was secured under a deed. The business was the joint estate of Jullien and Barret. They, in fact, were the venders. An assignment had been made by both for the benefit of their creditors.—Mr. Benham said one important circumstance had not been stated. The contingencies referred to were the payment of £900 a year for six years to M. Jullien; out of which he offered, on the 5th of February, to pay £800 a year to the creditors.—Commissioner: Why, that would only leave M. Jullien £100 a year for himself.—Mr. Benham replied that it left him at liberty to follow his profession.—Mr. Chappell said the arrangement was that M. Jullien was to receive £1500 a year altogether; £700 a year from Messrs. Beale and Chappell, and £800 out of his future savings.—The commissioner said the question before him was the propriety of an adjournment. It appeared that several meetings had taken place at which certain parties had obtained considerable advantages; and Mr. Lewis had laid his hand upon the property in Harley-street, which was stated to be of great value: all of which had arisen from not bringing the matter into the Bankruptcy Court at once.—Mr. Chappell: No doubt of it.—After much discussion, the learned commissioner adjourned the choice of assignees to the 15th of May, and M. Jullien left the court with his solicitor and friends. A private meeting of M. Jullien's creditors was subsequently held up stairs, and it was understood that the creditors resolved to choose assignees, and to have the affairs of the bankrupt administered through the medium of the court.

Peaceable Citizens!—At the Thames office Andrew Spilling was charged with beating William Dallan with a poker. The parties reside in the same house, in Lower Shadwell. The complainant said he had occasion to speak to a woman about some ill usage to his child, when the prisoner fastened a quarrel upon him and threatened him. He thought no more of it, and about three or four hours afterwards he was suddenly attacked by the prisoner as he was entering the yard of the house they lived in, and was knocked down by a blow on the head, inflicted with a poker, and was rendered completely insensible.—Several other witnesses were sworn, who gave another version of the affair. The complainant had accused prisoner's wife with ill-using his child, and the woman and her daughter abused Dallan and threatened him. Some time afterwards Dallan was waylaid by the prisoner, his wife, and daughter. They knocked him down, and the prisoner, after striking him with the poker, fell upon Dallan with his knees on his breast, and all three beat him. A woman named Toomly took the poker away after the prisoner had struck Dallan five or six times with it. Some of the people in the house called "Murder!" and "Police!" and two constables hastened to the place, and saw an old woman and a man upon Dallan, who was lying in the passage and bleeding profusely from a wound on the head.—Mr. Yardley fined the prisoner £5, and in default two months' imprisonment.

Alleged Suicide by a Young Lady of Independent Property.—At the close of last week an inquest was held in Marylebone Workhouse, before Mr. G. Ireland Mills, on view of the body of Miss Emma Hughes, aged twenty-seven, who was found drowned in the Regent's-canal in the morning, between eight and nine o'clock. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was living with her parents in William-street, Hampstead-road. She was in possession of an independent income, and in expectation of marriage with a young man: and it was stated that, in consequence of long postponement of the ceremony, her mind had become affected. The advice of a medical gentleman was obtained, who recommended that she should be watched. A few days prior to the supposed suicide she went out with a female servant and a little girl, her sister, and when in Tottenham-court-road she was missed. She was not again seen till she was found in the Regent's-canal. Verdict, "That deceased was found drowned, being of insane mind on the day she left her home."

Suicide of a Poor Dressmaker.—On Tuesday Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Hero of Waterloo, Waterloo-road, on the body of Mary Roberts, aged 37, a dressmaker, of Sutton-street, York-road. It appeared in evidence that she had for some time past been in great distress from the want of sufficient work, and was in arrears for the rent of her lodging. Whenever her landlord asked her for money she endeavoured to conceal her real circumstances, saying they were not so bad as they appeared, and that she should soon be able to pay. She left home on the preceding Thursday evening, and at six o'clock on the following morning was seen struggling in the water at Westminster-bridge. A man at the steamboat-pier drew her out before life was extinct, but she died a few minutes after reaching the shore. Anderson, the beadle, said there were several persons who saw her run down the steps into the water, but he had been unable to obtain their evidence; and the jury, in the absence of conclusive testimony, returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

PROVINCIAL.

St. George's Church, Ramsgate.—The east window of this church, which has been ornamented with stained glass, was opened to the public view last Sunday. The colours are splendid. The figures represent the twelve apostles. It is not only an improvement to the church, but likewise a splendid testimonial to the worthy vicar, who has completed his twentieth year of servitude. The books for the communion service were the gift of the lady of H. S. Story, Esq.

Wholesale Robberies by a Man of Property.—Very great excitement prevailed last week amongst the agriculturists and the public of the neighbourhood of Sherborne, in consequence of the discovery of a considerable number of stolen sheep, pigs, and other stock, on the premises of an old man named Caleb Bartlett, a butcher, residing at Sandford Orcas, who, with his son, and two other men, Henry and John Longman, was arrested and examined before the magistrates at the Town-hall. The charges against the old man were numerous, and the investigation of them occupied one whole day. The hall was crowded, and great interest excited by the variety and extent of the charges against the elder Bartlett, as well as the peculiar position in which he stood—he being 71 years of age, and having for nearly fifty years regularly attended Sherborne market in the exercise of his trade, by which he had amassed considerable property—it is said more than £3000. The first charge against the prisoners was that of stealing a pig from the premises of — Sealy, of Osborne; the second for stealing a calf, the property of J. Congdon; and the third for stealing a sow, the property of S. Hazard. The prisoners, Caleb Bartlett, Thomas Bartlett, and Henry Longman, were committed for trial; John Longman was discharged, there being no evidence to connect him with the charges. Caleb Bartlett was further charged with stealing ten sheep, the property of W. Francis, of Trent; three hogs, the property of the same person; and seventeen sheep, from the premises of Mr. Noah Ford, of Stowell; on these charges he was committed to take his trial. Bail offered for the prisoner was refused, the bench observing that the evidence was so clear they thought it their duty to commit him to prison. All three of the prisoners were then removed to Dorchester gaol. It is supposed that the revelations now made will throw some light on this hitherto mysterious subject, and solve the problem which has so long puzzled all the farmers in the neighbourhood—how a hundred sheep could be stolen from various farmers within twelve months, and not a clue obtained to lead to the detection of the offenders, notwithstanding the large rewards offered.

Shocking Accident to the Rev. E. D. Tinling and his Lady.—An accident of the most distressing nature has occurred to the Rev. E. D. Tinling, Government inspector of schools for the western counties, as he was taking carriage-airing with his estimable lady. It appears that about half-past five in the afternoon last week Mr. and Mrs. Tinling, with a servant, were proceeding down Palace-street, towards South-street, in a four-wheel carriage, when the horse became restive and unmanageable. The animal caused the vehicle to run against the corner of the houses in South-street, when it turned over, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Tinling and the servant out with tremendous violence. Mr. Tinling and the servant were enabled to regain their feet immediately; but Mrs. Tinling, who received severe injuries on the head, was conveyed in a state of insensibility into the parlour of Mr. Cuthbertson, confectioner, where she was attended by Mr. Shaw and Mr. Pridham, surgeons, who witnessed the accident. She was promptly removed on a sofa by Mr. Cuthbertson's men and others to her residence in Southernhay, where she now lies in a precarious state. Mr. James, the family surgeon, was also speedily in attendance. This untoward event has excited the greatest sympathy for both Mr. and Mrs. Tinling, who are highly esteemed and beloved by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Burglary and Attempted Murder.—At Southsea, Hants., last week, a burglary was committed. It appears that, about two o'clock in the morning, four men entered the residence of a Mrs. Linnington, an aged lady, residing at No. 2, Brougham-street, when they ransacked the lower rooms, broke up several valuable articles of plate, and destroyed everything in the pantry having silver attached to it, which they placed in a bag ready to take off. They then went to Mrs. Linnington's bedroom, and, to prevent her from raising an alarm, they gave her a violent blow over her forehead, which laid her head open. After they had emptied the various drawers of all they contained, they decamped by climbing over the garden wall. In the garden were left an old hat, two odd boots, and several pieces of plate. The unfortunate lady is lying in a precarious state.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Remarkable Pony.—Mr. Sharp, farmer, at Newton Kiltearn, has in his possession a small Highland pony whose history is certainly somewhat extraordinary. This beautiful little animal was first brought from Orkney to Cellardyke, in Fifeshire, in a fishing-boat. He was then full-grown, but his age was not known. He was purchased by Mr. Sharp's late father, by whom he was much used as a riding pony for many years; next by his son, who is forty-five years younger; afterwards by his grandchildren, the youngest of whom is eighty-five years younger; and lastly by his great-grand-daughter, who is 107 years younger. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this pony is, that, notwithstanding his extreme age, he is still lively and vigorous, and could trot at the rate of ten miles an hour, on a good road, with ease. The late Lord President Hope, in 1822, informed a friend of mine that he had then a horse forty-six years old; still I question if this famous charger ever attained the age of little Donald, or performed the same services to four generations.—*Correspondent of the Inverness Courier.*

A Series of Mishaps.—As a refractory cow was being driven by Mr. Home to the house of Mr. Allen, butcher, Brettell-lane, Brierley-hill, the animal became infuriated, and attacked everything in her course. A gentleman was thrown out of his phaeton, and the pony drawing the latter tossed in the air. Her driver was subsequently thrown into a ditch, and another man was tossed through a shop window and seriously hurt. At last, after an attack upon other persons, finding it impossible to drive the cow to her destination, she was shot in the road.—*Ten Towns' Messenger.*

Can there be Military Discipline after this?—At Malta the private soldier, John Fitzgerald, of her Majesty's 97th Regiment, was tried in the Criminal Court on the 17th ult., before Judge Bruno, charged with having inflicted three wounds on Guiseppe Cilia, on the 2nd of April last, with his bayonet, he being at the time a sentinel on duty. The indictment also charged him with having exceeded his duty as a soldier. The prisoner's counsel, Dr. Griffiths, took an exception to this charge, as to the competency of the court to try the case. It was fully proved that Cilia had wantonly and savagely attacked the sentry with a rope, struck him in the face, and received three slight scratches, solely in consequence of his efforts to attack the soldier, who merely stood upon the defensive. The following is the opinion and sentence of the court:—That the prisoner, John Fitzgerald, is guilty of a mere excess of duty, in having inflicted the wounds on Guiseppe Cilia, as stated in the indictment: under, however, all the mitigating circumstances therein set forth, and, moreover, whilst he (the prisoner) was labouring under an irritation of spirit caused by being struck with a rope: finally it was decided that the court condemn John Fitzgerald to be imprisoned for one month, to commence from the 3rd day of the present month of April. This sentence occasioned no little astonishment in the court, especially among the military officers. To find a judge deciding upon the duties of a sentinel is, indeed, novel. For the future soldiers on guard, or on their posts, even with the Queen's arms in their hands, may be whipped with a rope's-end, and, if they defend themselves, be sentenced to a month's imprisonment!

FORGERY MADE EASY!—We have recently received a long and remarkable communication, signed Joseph Lockwood, in which the writer explains a most ingenious method for the forging of Bank of England and other bank-notes, the postage medallions or "Queen's heads," or, indeed, any similar engraving—and of forging them, too, without a chance of detection. Our correspondent does not content himself with making mere statements; he describes in detail the whole of his process of forgery—a process which is based upon the principles of natural philosophy as developed in chemistry and mechanics. We have examined his letter ourselves with extreme care, and, besides this, we have submitted it to the consideration of one or two scientific gentlemen, whose names, as connected with science, are not altogether unfamiliar to the public, and the result is, that the paper appears to us altogether of so remarkable a character that we should regard its publication as dangerous. While, however, we should think ourselves culpable in giving to the public a scheme which seems to afford a new field for forgery, we should likewise deem ourselves equally culpable were we to allow the letter of our correspondent to pass unnoticed. The matter is too serious to be treated with silence, and we avail ourselves of this opportunity to warn those who are chiefly interested, without pledging ourselves as to the accuracy of the scientific details of our correspondent. —*Evening Paper.*

INTERESTING MARRIAGE BEQUEST.—On Monday morning a young woman was married at the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, who had been educated at Raine's Charity Schools, situate in Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, and who on that occasion was entitled to a marriage portion of £100, in pursuance of the will of the benevolent founder. In 1719 Henry Raine, Esq., who amassed a princely fortune as a brewer at Wapping, founded a school for fifty boys and fifty girls. He afterwards endowed an asylum for the reception of forty girls, who were to be maintained, educated, and trained up to service, who, after arriving at the age of 22, producing satisfactory testimonials, were twice a year, viz., in December and May, to draw lots for a marriage portion of £100, with an honest and industrious person of St. John's, Wapping, or St. Paul's, Shadwell. After the ceremony a sermon was preached; and in the evening the trustees, at a dinner, presented to the happy couple a purse containing 100 new sovereigns.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ON A MARINE.—On Monday morning (says a contemporary) the Chatham division of the Royal Marines assembled on the general parade-ground, in the presence of Colonel Charles Menzies, K.H., and other officers, to hear the sentence read of a general court-martial, held last week on private Robert Taylor, of the 45th company of this division, for refusing to perform punishment of seven days general extra duty awarded him for a former offence. The court convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to fifty lashes, and to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months. The prisoner was then removed to the rear of the barracks, and he was followed by the battalion. The first twenty-five lashes he evidently did not like; however, on his being released from the halberts after he had received the other twenty-five lashes, he laughed heartily, and affected the bravado. He has only been in the corps fourteen months, and during that time he has been repeatedly punished for disobedience of orders. The prisoner was removed under the charge of a military escort, and, as soon as he is able, he will be removed to the military prison, Fort Clarence, to complete his sentence. So this disgusting punishment is to be continued! He *laughed*, it is said. That may be; but to say that he laughed "*heartily*" is to mock us with a barefaced untruth.

Accidents and Offences.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A QUACK ACCOUCHEUR.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., has held an inquest at the Hope and Anchor, Hereford-street, Lisson-grove, Marylebone, upon Mary Ann Cousins, aged thirty-one, the wife of a coach-painter residing at 34, Hereford-street. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was attended during her confinement by Mr. John Brodenger Nice, of 12, Hayes-place, who professed to be an accoucheur, although he was wholly unqualified, and that, either through neglect or ignorance, he so treated her that she died in his hands. Verdict, "Manslaughter against John Brodenger Nice."

DREADFUL STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.—A communication from Calcutta supplies details of a most lamentable disaster which has befallen the Benares steamer on her way up the river. It appears that the vessel caught fire, and that in the attempt to escape a number of the passengers, including nine Europeans (two of them ladies), were drowned. The following letter describes the occurrence:—"Off Rajmahal, March 21.—I sit down to acquaint you with one of the most awful calamities that has befallen the above vessel that it is possible to imagine, and which is still more distressing as it has been attended with serious loss of life and property. About seven o'clock, while under steam, within three miles of Rajmahal, the after part of the vessel, where the horses and conveyances were, was discovered to be on fire. Owing to the combustible materials close at hand the fire raged furiously, and the confusion consequent thereon baffles all description. The vessel was run on a sandbank, and immediately the majority of the passengers jumped into the water, and fifteen or sixteen persons were drowned. Several more are missing, and I fear they have all met a watery grave. All the cargo in the after hold is burned, also the conveyances and eight horses; the latter are literally roasted alive. Every one on board has suffered more or less. I have lost nearly all my clothes, and some of the passengers have lost money and property to the extent of some thousands of rupees. I stuck to the vessel throughout, and have got off pretty well. I tried all I could to persuade the passengers not to leave the vessel till there was no chance of saving her, but it was useless, and hence the loss of life. The fire extended as far as the engine-room, and was then got under, but not until everything in the after part of the vessel was consumed. It is supposed that the fire was caused by one of the Sycees on board smoking the hookah close to the straw for the horses. The following is a list of the persons drowned:—Mrs. Hartley and Miss Nash; a European soldier's wife; Mr. Houtton, chief-officer; Captain Whistler, invalid; Captain Sneyd, irregular cavalry; Mr. Thriepland; Mr. Groser; Mr. Baker; a Chinese carpenter; an ayah; a Khidmutgar; a seacunny; and a bearer. Several Sycees are also missing."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—FIVE MEN DROWNED. At the close of last week one of the Duncansbay pilot-boats, manned with six hands, left the shore in order to pilot through the Pentland Firth the William Gouland, of Sunderland. The wind was easterly, with rather a heavy sea. The crew's names were—George Green, nearly fifty years of age; his eldest son, Andrew Green, unmarried, about twenty-five; Hugh Manson and William Manson, brothers, the latter unmarried; James Simpson and Malcolm Dunnet, both unmarried—the last is the only survivor of the whole. They had reached the ship in safety, and Malcolm Dunnet had gone on board to act as pilot, when a heavy sea struck the boat and overwhelmed her. The scene that followed was fearful in the extreme. Three of the men got upon the bottom of the boat. One appears to have sunk immediately, as he was not seen. The fifth, Andrew Green, got hold of a rope thrown from the ship, twisted it about his hand, and struggled long with desperate efforts to get to the ship. The mate was let down to assist him, and had almost hold of his hand, when he was obliged, to save himself, to let go the rope, and the poor lad, apparently within a few inches of safety, sank to rise no more. The screams and cries of those on the boat were heart-rending, and such, their almost distracted companion says, as he will never forget. But the ship, in spite of the utmost exertions of all on board, made away from the boat, and the deeply-affected and sympathizing crew saw them washed off one after another. The individuals thus suddenly called into eternity were all men of great worth—sober, amiable, industrious, and greatly esteemed in their place and station. George Green has left a widow, two sons, and three daughters, it is feared, in destitute circumstances, and some of them in delicate health.

WRECK OF A MERCHANT VESSEL.—ALL HANDS LOST BUT ONE.—We deeply regret having to record the loss of the ship Hannibal, of Peterhead, and the whole of her crew, with the exception of one individual—in all sixteen souls. Fears had been for some time entertained of her safety, and various rumours have been afloat respecting her, but about a month ago, intelligence having been received of the vessel having been driven ashore at Biornose, in Norway, a vessel was despatched, under the command of Captains Todd and Wood, the former appointed by the owners, and the latter by the underwriters, with rigging, sails, &c., to attempt to bring her over. The following is the account of the melancholy circumstances of the loss of the master (Captain Lowrie) and the crew of the vessel, given by the sole survivor, and transmitted to a gentleman in Peterhead by a correspondent at Drontheim, from which place Biornose is about sixty miles distant:—"The Hannibal, with a crew of seventeen men, left Quebec on the 28th of November with a cargo of wood, bound for England. When near the Orkney Islands they were overtaken by a heavy gale, wind S.S.W., which continued for several days, and on the 31st of January, while the storm was at its height, a heavy sea struck the unfortunate vessel, carrying away fifteen men at one sweep, all of whom immediately perished. The vessel was greatly damaged; her bowsprit and boats were carried away, the hatches broken open, and the vessel filled with water. The two sailors who survived the unhappy fate of their captain and messmates lashed themselves to the mizen-mast, and remained in that position, without any provisions, till the 5th of February, enduring, as may be conceived, the most painful sufferings. On that day one of them died from cold and hunger, which his little less fortunate companion was doomed to two days longer. On the 7th the vessel was stranded at Biornose, where she lay, in the charge of a magistrate of the district." She has since arrived in the bay of Peterhead. The surviving seaman, whose name is Watt, is still in Norway. He was not seen by any of the parties from Peterhead, as he was under the charge of the nearest medical practitioner, forty miles distant from Biornose. Hopes were entertained of his recovery; but his hands and feet had been frosted. Some of his toes, it was feared, would require to be amputated.

FIRE AT POPLAR.—On Monday morning, at an early hour, a fire broke out in the East India-road, Poplar, at 54, Robin Hood-lane. The discovery was made by a constable, who sounded the alarm, and, after great trouble, made the inmates sensible of their danger. By the time that was accomplished the flames had made great progress, and it was only by extraordinary exertions on the part of the police and inhabitants that the residents were enabled to get out of the burning premises. Several engines arriving they were immediately set to work. The brigade having also arrived, they at length got the mastery over the conflagration, not, however, until Mr. Burton's premises, No. 54, were totally destroyed, and the stock in trade, wearing apparel, and other effects, reduced to ashes. The premises of Mr. Darling, next door, have likewise suffered, but not to any considerable extent. Fortunately Mr. Burton was insured in the Phœnix and General fire-offices, and Mr. Darling was equally protected by a policy in the Royal Exchange office. How the disaster occurred could not be ascertained.

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM FIRE.—On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at Bartholomew's Hospital, on view of the body of William Icup, aged 79 years, of 5, Angel-alley, Bishopsgate-street. On Monday, the 24th ult., the deceased was sitting on the bed, after returning from a short walk, when he suddenly became very giddy. He rose from the bed for the purpose of going to a cupboard in the room, and he placed his hand against the wall for support. His hand slipped, and he fell with great violence upon the fire. He struck his head against the bars of the grate, and he was rendered insensible. He remained burning upon the fire for several minutes, until his senses returned to him. He, with great difficulty, raised himself off the fire, but, being unable to stand, he again fell upon the fire. His right side was most dreadfully burnt, and after struggling for some minutes he succeeded in crawling to the door, and called to the neighbours for assistance. His clothes were immediately torn from his body. He was removed to the above hospital, where he lingered in great agony until Sunday last, when he expired. The jury said it was a most distressing case, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—From all sides the accounts as to the activity in sowing the crops and prospects of a good harvest are most cheering. All men will be gratified at this state of things. Those who look with anxiety to the development of Irish industry will be rejoiced at such evidence that apathy has not wholly prevailed; those who are not concerned for the political state of the country will equally rejoice that the abundance which Providence in its mercy promises in mitigating the distress will check that spirit of excess to which misery presents a strong incentive.

A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the county of Down assembled lately at Hillsborough Castle, the residence of the Marquis of Downshire. A declaration of attachment to the Crown and in maintenance of the union was unanimously agreed to, and forwarded for signature to the magistracy, clergy, and yeomen of the county.

CONCILIATION-HALL.—Mr. John O'Connell said he must take the earliest opportunity to advert to an unpleasant occurrence which had just taken place in Limerick It involved a violation of the law and breach of the peace—a mode of procedure which had ever met with the strongest condemnation from this association. He read aloud, for the benefit of the meeting, the proclamation issued from the Castle against the proposed Convention of 300, and military training, for the purpose of forming a "National Guard." The hon. gentleman ridiculed this proclamation, principally on the ground that it was levelled at bodies—a National Convention and a National Guard—which, in point of fact, had no existence.

OLD AND YOUNG IRELAND.—LIMERICK.—On the night of the 29th ult. the city was greatly alarmed, in consequence of the *soirée* that was held by the Sarsfield Club in honour of Messrs. O'Brien, Mitchel, and Meagher. The Old Irelanders first burned (outside the store where the party were drinking tea) Mr. Mitchel in effigy, and placed the burning figure so close to the window that the woodwork took fire; this caused the Young Irelanders to rush out and attack the other party, who were hooting and shouting and throwing stones outside. Mr. Smith O'Brien was struck near the eye with a stone, and cut behind his head by another, and escaped home without his hat under the protection of some friends. He is very ill from a blow he got in his side. He is so disgusted that he, the next day, sent circulars to the papers resigning his seat in Parliament, and means to retire from agitation, the people are so ungrateful. The rest of the party escaped without hurt: some of them got into the store again, the police coming up fortunately at the time with the mayor. This must convince Mr. Mitchel that he is by no means so securely popular as he imagined.

It appears from the *Cork Examiner* that Mr. Meagher found his way in safety to that city on Sunday, and there met with a reception which may have consoled him a little for his disappointment and martyrdom in Limerick.

Mr. Mitchel still occupies the court and troubles the Attorney-General. His pleas in abatement were offered on Monday evening at the Crown-office, Dublin. The court ruled that he had the right of four days to join in demurrer. The Attorney-General then handed in a replication, and moved that it should be filed, on which he called upon the traverser to put in his rejoinder.

STAYS, Corsets.—The elegant Paris Corset, wove in one piece, without a seam, can be PURCHASED of C. LANGRIDGE, Stay and Corset Manufacturer, of a better quality, and much lower in price, than at any other house. A large assortment of Stays, made from the best French patterns, always kept ready, that ladies may be fitted without any delay.—Address, 128, Oxford-street, near Regent-street.

H. WALKER'S Needles, by Authority the "Queen's Own," have large eyes, easily threaded even by the blind, improved points, temper, and finish. The labels are correct likenesses of the Queen and Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Sent free by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 stamps for every 1s value. H. Walker's "Needles for the Million" are about half the price of the "Queen's Own" H. W. manufactures Improved Crochets, Fish hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c.
Gresham-street West, London.

SOUVENIRS in Hair. Ladies or Gentle- men requiring hair made into jewels as tokens of remembrance may have the same elegantly made into Bracelets, Rings, Chains, Brooches, Crosses, Pins, Studs, &c., by B. LEE, Artiste in Hair, 41, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street. Every article manufactured on the premises, securing to all parties the certainty of having the same hair returned, executed in the first style of fashion and elegance at moderate charges.—Devices of Feathers Wreaths, Bouquets, Tombs, &c.—Pat terns sent to any part of the kingdom.

THE Atrapilatory, or Liquid Hair Dye; the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require redoing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of a failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and, some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen.
Address—Ross and Sons, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, London.

JUST OUT!

SOYER'S New Sauce for Ladies and GENTLEMEN. To the Gastronomic World!
This most novel and delicious of all modern social inventions—"Soyer's Sauce." It is piquant, wholesome, and pure, although luxurious, since it is suitable for all dishes, whether of Meat, Poultry, or Game! Hence its virtues are unparalleled.
"Soyer's Sauce," in bottles expressly manufactured, sealed and labelled, can be had of Crosse and Blackwell, 21, Soho-square, and of the principal Sauce Venders throughout the Kingdom.

HEAL and SONS have made a considerable REDUCTION in the lower qualities of BED FEATHERS, and are now selling them at the following prices, warranted quite sweet and free from dust, being purified by steam with patent machinery:—

Poultry	0s. 10d. per lb.	Best Grey Goose ..	2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose	1s. 2d.	White Goose	2s. 6d.
Foreign Grey Goose	1s. 6d.	Best Dantzic ditto	3s. 0d.

A list of prices of every description of Bedding sent free by post on application to Heal and Sons' Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

AUX Dames.—La Celebrite dont le Row- LAND'S KALYDOR continue à jouir comme extirpateur actif et agréable de toutes les impuretés de la peau doit être rappelée à l'époque du printemps. Cette préparation éminemment balsamique et fortifiante se distingue également par sa sureté dans l'application et par son efficacité dans l'extraction de toutes rougeurs, tans, boutons, taches, taches de rousseurs, décolorations et autres maladies cutanées. Le beau teint qu'il donne, la douceur et la délicatesse qu'il procure aux mains et aux bras, le rendent indispensable à la toilette.
*** Il faut se méfier des KALYDORS falsifiés qui contiennent des substances minérales astringentes qui détruisent le teint et compromettent la santé par leur action répercussive. Les mots ROWLAND'S KALYDOR sont les enveloppes du Kalydor véritable. Prix 4s. 6d. et 8s. 6d., chaque bouteille.
Vendu par les propriétaires, A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, Londres, et par les pharmaciens et parfumeurs respectables.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

THE Celebrated Manchester Medicine, under the Patronage of the Queen. The high and universal celebrity which ATKINSON AND BARKER'S ROYAL INFANT'S PRESERVATIVE continues to maintain, as a safe and agreeable Medicine, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the Disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in convulsions, flatulency, affections of the bowels, difficult teething, the thrush, rickets, measles, hooping-cough, cowpox, or vaccine inoculation, and may be given with safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer Cordial!—no stupefactive, deadly narcotic!—but a veritable preservative of Infants! Mothers would do well in always keeping it in the Nursery. Many thousands of children are annually saved by this much-esteemed Medicine, which is an immediate remedy, and the infants rather like it than otherwise. In short, whether this Medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the Proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. It is equally efficacious for Children or Adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind or obstructions in the digestive organs. It is highly recommended by the Faculty.
Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. The 4s 6d. bottles contain seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three-and-a-half times, the quantity of those at 1s. 1½d. each. Sold by all the Patent Medicine houses and wholesale druggists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c.; also by all Druggists and Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom,
*** CAUTION.—Observe the names of "ATKINSON AND BARKER" on the Government Stamp. Established in the year 1793.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DIXON'S Antibilious Pills.—No Medicine ever offered to the public has met with such general approval as DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For the last FIFTY YEARS they have been considered a safe and effectual remedy for complaints arising from affections of the Liver and Stomach, viz., Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Flatulency, Spasms, Costiveness, and the disorders caused from the want of a proper secretion of bile. They are well calculated for those persons and elderly people who are obliged constantly to take some medicine in order to assist the action of the bowels, as they contain no drastic ingredients, and their repeated use does not lessen their efficacy, or weaken the stomach; they have a peculiar effect in relieving Headache, and all disagreeable symptoms which arise from too much wine, or any excess of the table. As a medicine in warm climates, where bilious complaints are so frequent and alarming, they are an invaluable remedy, and strongly recommended to persons who travel, as they retain their efficacy for some years. The proprietors of this excellent preparation, in consequence of repeated applications, have been induced to offer a ONE-SHILLING BOX, which is sold wholesale and retail, with the former sizes, at their new Establishment, 24, Conduit-street, Regent-street (none are genuine which have not George Dixon engraved on the Government Stamp, sealed with his arms); and wholesale by Messrs. Butler and Harding, Cheapside: Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Newbery and Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Drew and Co., Bush-lane, Cannon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Willoughby and Co., Bishopsgate-street; Dietrichstein and Hannay, Oxford-street; in Dublin by Messrs. Butler and Co., Sackville-street; in Edinburgh by Messrs. Raines and Co.; and retail by all dealers in Patent Medicines.

ONE Hundred Engravings from the ANNUALS for FIVE SHILLINGS, or Two Hundred for 8s. 6d. All different and perfect impressions of views, portraits, figures, &c., finely executed on steel by first-rate Engravers. The set forming an elegant present, forwarded free by post immediately on receipt of post-office order; or to be had of any Bookseller.
James Reynolds, Publisher, 174, Strand.

TO Ladies.—There are many young persons whose scholastic knowledge of drawing would, with careful direction, in a very short time be made the means of producing a respectable and, in some cases, a handsome income; and as a wide field is now opening for the exercise of female talent in those branches of the Fine Arts which, in their pursuit, do not require any sacrifice of delicate feeling, viz., Landscape, Portrait, and Architectural Painting, combined with Woodcutting and Drawing in Lithography, an Artiet of established reputation, assisted by his daughters, has opened a set of Studios for this purpose.
Respectable references will be required, and the premium (which will be moderate) will be influenced by the advancement of the pupil and the period agreed upon. Immediate application, personally, to Mr. BULGIN, 221, Regent-street.

OLD Gilt Frames made New in one instant by merely touching the surface with SMITH'S GOLD REVIVER, 1s. 6d. per bottle. GOLD VARNISH, 1s. 6d., mends damaged parts; may be applied by any one. ELECTRO LIQUID SILVER, 1s., renders old worn-out plated articles as beautiful and lasting as new. Cost and trouble less than cleaning. LACKER and BRONZE Reviver, 1s. 6d., for reviving and beautifying metallic surfaces. Sole manufacturer, SMITH, 281, Strand (exactly opposite Norfolk-street); City depôt, DEANE'S, London-bridge.

THE Leather Cloth, or Pannus Corium, Boots and Shoes.—HALL and CO., Wellington-street, Strand near Waterloo-bridge.—These articles are well known to be the easiest and most comfortable for tender feet; they are more durable than leather, and never draw the feet or pain the wearer.
Hall and Co. particularly recommend for the present season their Patent India-rubber Goloshes, or Over-shoes; they thoroughly protect the feet from damp and cold.
Their Gentlemen's Waterproof Dresses, comprising Cape, Overalls, and Hood, 21s. the suit. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, 18s., which can be carried in the pocket.

DODSON'S Patent Milk Biscuits and BISCUIT POWDER for Invalids' and Infants' food, by the same process as his Unfermented White and Brown Bread, sold in canisters 1s. and 2s. each. Recommended by upwards of 1150 distinguished physicians and surgeons.—Testimonial:—"With great confidence do I recommend the Milk Biscuits and Biscuit Powder manufactured by Mr. Dodson, of Blackman-street. I have found them to be superior to any obtained elsewhere."—John C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur and Professor of Midwifery at Guy's Hospital.
H. Dodson, patentee, purveyor to her Majesty the Queen Dowager and H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, 98, Blackman-street, London.

THE Nobility, Clergy, Barristers, Gentry, &c., are respectfully informed, if they suffer as Johnson, Cowper, and others have, from depression of spirits, inquietude, sleeplessness, blushing, dislike of society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, groundless fear, delusions, wretchedness, vertigo, blood to the head, blasphemous thoughts, thoughts of self-destruction, or any other nervous symptom, they can now (D.V.) be cured as certainly as water quenches thirst, by the same means which have so perfectly cured the Rev. Dr. Willis Moseley, late of Cambridge University, of a deep-rooted nervous complaint, of fourteen years' duration. Out of 16,000 persons of all classes, from nobleman to peasant, he knows not twenty uncured who have followed the same plans. The means of cure are sent to all parts. Apply or write—Rev. Dr. Willis Moseley, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square At home from Eleven to Three. His Twelve Chapters, if 16, and his Pamphlet, if one, stamp is enclosed, will be forwarded to any address.

ONE Dose Relieves!—One Box Cures.—Dr. BABINGTON'S MEDICATED JUJUBES, for coughs, colds, influenza, soreness of the chest, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, agues, fevers, sore throat, hoarseness, hooping-cough, asthmatic, rheumatic, and consumptive complaints. 1s. and 2s. 6d. boxes, post-free 1s. 2d. or 2s. 10d.
Retail at 150 and 63, Oxford-street; 74, St. Martin's-lane; 35, Piccadilly; 390, Strand; 68, Fleet-street; 83, Borough; 68, Cornhill; 78, Gracechurch-street; 326, Holborn; 18, Shoreditch; 94, St. John-street-road; and all Chemists. Agents for MADAME MALIBRAN'S VOICE PASTILLES, which effectually cure all diseases of the throat, voice, &c.—Read this:—
"Dated Clairville-cottage, Old Brompton, June 22, 1847.
"Mr. Miles Doughty.—Sir,—I have much pleasure in confirming, as far as my experience extends, the testimony already so general in favour of your pastilles.
(Signed) "JENNY LIND."
The 150th Testimonial to this delightfully-flavoured Lozenge.
1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. boxes; post-free, 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d
Agents, Noverre and Co., 112, Murray-street, New North-road, London.

NO MORE MEDICINE FOR DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, &c. &c.

DU BARRY and CO.'s Revalenta Arabica FOOD, in 4lb. canisters at 11s., 10lb at 21s., suitably packed for all climates. Eaten like gruel, it speedily removes the most inveterate functional disorders, restores health, vigour, and regularity to the digestive organs (the stomach and intestines), and enables these to free the system from all the painful symptoms their impaired condition has engendered, such as dyspepsia (bad digestion), nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, spleen, languor, wasting away, scrofula, &c. &c. It is a therapeutic agent of gentle, but steady and irresistible power. Boiled, like gruel, in water, clear beef-tea, mutton or veal broth, it suits delicate children of three months and upwards, as well as the most aged and infirm persons, being much more easily digested than arrowroot. Its healing, renovating, and strengthening virtues accomplish what no other remedy will effect. This excellent food is in daily use by eminent physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and other persons of distinction, a copy of their recommendation and practical appreciation, in their own cases, of its highly curative, nutritive, restorative, and strengthening virtues, accompanies each canister.

EXTRACTS FROM LAST REPORT.

"Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847.
"Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude for the prospect of health now opened before me. "(Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER,
"A. Mons. Du Barry." (now at St. Saviour's Vicarage, Leeds).
"3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Dec. 3, 1847.
"I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers.
"JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 96th Regt."
"21, Broad-street, Golden-square, Nov. 20, 1847.
"(Details of nineteen years' agony and three weeks' treatment.).. I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as his instruments, &c. &c. "ISABELLA GRELLIERE."
"11, Victoria-terrace, Salford, Manchester, Jan. 2, 1848.
"The benefits I have derived therefrom, in so short a space of time, have exceeded my most sanguine expectations, &c. &c.
"JOHN MACKAY."
"No. 8, King's Bench-walk, Temple, Dec. 21, 1847.
"I am now enjoying perfect digestion, and all the consequent advantages. "CHARLES WILKINS, S. L."

We caution the public against spurious imitations.
Discovered, grown, and imported by DU BARRY and Co., 8, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, London. Agents in London—Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Abbiss, 60, Gracechurch-street; Moore, 109, Strand. Manchester—J. W. Hopkins, 15, Princes-street. Paris—John Hoffe, M.D., 25, Place Vendome.
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SMITH and CO.'s Registered Bombule— a gelatinous covering to render PILLS TASTELESS.
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FRAGRANT Toilet Soaps—Cinnamon, rose, white almond, and almond blossom toilet soaps, 1s. 3d. per lb., or 28 lbs. at 1s. per lb.; emollient white and brown Windsor soap, 1s. per lb., or seven lbs. for 6s.; the Naples rypophagon shaving soap, 6d. per cake—at FREDERICK BROWNE'S celebrated perfumery warehouse, 47, Fenchurch-street, between Mincing-lane and Mark-lane

DO you suffer Toothache? If so, use BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling the decayed spots. An instant and permanent cure, rendering defective teeth useful in mastication. The same as sold by Dentists at 2s. 6d. SOLD BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE, price 1s. London: Wholesale by all the Medicine houses.

TEETH.—Mr. Thomas, 38, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square (late principal assistant and designer to Mr. Moggridge, Dentist to the Royal Family), supplies his new ARTIFICIAL TEETH, highly recommended by the Faculty, being placed without pain on the most tender gums, rendering the extraction of old stumps unnecessary. Mr. Thomas will guarantee comfort in mastication and a pure articulation. For a single Artificial Tooth, 3s. 6d.; a complete set, £3. 15s. Irregularities of Children's teeth rectified, and every branch connected with mechanical dentistry at one-third the usual charge.—N.B. No waiting. Attendance from ten to five Consultation free.

A GOOD Set of Teeth.—Preventive better than Cure.—All Ladies who value this most useful of Nature's ornaments, and who wish to be free from that excruciating pain, the toothache, must use RIMMEL'S ODONTINE, or PEESERVATIVE TOOTH-POWDER, which, being composed on chemical principles, will preserve the teeth from decay, and keep them in a healthy condition, giving them thereby a beautiful pearl-like appearance, without resorting to the strong acids contained in all other tooth-powders, which destroy the enamel. Price 2s. 6d. To be had of all Perfumers and Chemists; and of the Inventor, E. Rimmel, Perfumer, Proprietor of the Bouquet de Jenny Lind, &c., 39, Gerrard-street, Soho, and 29, Walbrook, London.

MR. RENDALL, Chiropodist, has arrived at 68, Quadrant, Regent-street, London, where he will remain until he leaves for America.—Mr. R. cannot too highly estimate the kindness he has received from the Faculty and Gentry of the principal towns in England. The thousands of testimonials with which he has been honoured are now in the books at his residence, 68, Quadrant, Regent-street, London, and may be seen by those who will honour him with a call, 68, Quadrant, Regent-street, ten doors from the Life Insurance Office, between the hours of Nine and Five o'Clock. Terms, 2s. 6d. to 5s.—For Testimonials see the London Chat.

ANOTHER Person Cured of Dropsy by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mr. Duncan, an extensive farmer, residing at the Elms, near Boston, had been for years in a bad state of health; the disease produced a swelling in his feet and ankles, which gradually ascended until the whole of his body was affected. Convinced that he was labouring under a confirmed case of dropsy, he consulted some of the most eminent of the faculty, and used their remedies, from which he derived no benefit, but became worse. In this state he determined to try Holloway's Pills, and, to the wonder of all, this superio medicine cured him in an incredibly short space of time.—Sold by all Druggists; and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

ALOPECIA—Baldness, arising from any cause (except the natural debility of the very aged), perfectly cured in the course of a few weeks, by the regular use of PURKISS'S TRICHOGENITOR. This invaluable preparation is from the recipe of an eminent Physician, who, convinced of its efficacy by a very extensive and successful trial of it in his private practice, and also at one of the largest London Hospitals, has kindly permitted the proprietor to offer it for the benefit of the public. J. P. respectfully informs sceptics that he will undertake to restore their Hair, so long as the root exists, and not receive any fee till the new hair is produced. Sold in bottles and pots, 2s. 6d. the oz., 4s. 2 oz., 7s. 4 oz., sent to any part of the world upon receipt of Post-office Orders or Stamps. None are genuine unless stamped Purkiss's Trichogenitor, 256, High-street, Borough.
N.B. A liberal profit allowed to agents.
Address, J. Purkiss, Artist in Hair, 256, High-street, Borough.

HEALTH BETTER THAN WEALTH.

FOR Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and all the distressing feelings arising from debility and indigestion, STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS are the best remedy; they can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet or cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure the jaundice and dropsy, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females should never be without them. Prepared only by John Stirling, 86, High-street, Whitechapel, London. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, in every town. N.B. Caution.—Ask for "Stirling's Stomach Pills," and see that the name is on the stamp.

FOR Dunn's Fine Argand Lamp Oil no alteration of Lamps or Glasses is required. The high price of sperm oil has nearly caused the elegant table and other lamps made on the Argand principle to be laid aside. The Argand Lamp Oil is confidently offered to the public as equal to sperm oil; it burns brilliantly, without smoke or smell, does not obstruct the tubes of the lamps so much as the best sperm oil, with the advantage that it will not chill with the cold; it also consumes much slower than sperm or other oils, consequently it is not more than half the expense of sperm oil, and for Solar Lamps has been proved by experience to be cheaper than the common oil, without the offensive smell; also for the French Fountain Lamps, where purity is so essential. Half a gallon or upwards will be delivered five miles, as a trial of the advantage and economy of using the Argand Lamp Oil. Cash price 4s. 6d. per gallon.
Sold by John Dunn and Co., Oil Merchants, 59, Cannon-street, City.
N.B.—From the great satisfaction this oil has given during the last eight years, J. Dunn and Co. are anxious to assure the public it is only to be obtained at their warehouse, as above, as the same name has been assumed for oils of a widely different character.

SKIN DISEASES

DISPENSARY for the Cure of Diseases of the SKIN, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square.—Physician, Dr INNIS, No. 33, Fitzroy-square.—This Dispensary is opened for the treatment and cure of those most troublesome and vexatious complaints, skin diseases. Whether we take into consideration the frequency of the complaints, or the disfigurement caused by them, we are equally surprised at the little attention and study paid to them in England. There are no classes of disease that come under the care of the medical man so difficult of treatment as those of the skin: the study of them in this country is but in its infancy, for up to the present time there has been no opportunity for the surgeon to study them, and it is only from the experience of medical men, exclusively devoted to this branch of medical science, that these distressing complaints can be expected to be relieved. No practical good can arise, either to the profession or to the unfortunate patients, until hospitals and dispensaries are established for the exclusive treatment of these diseases. It is with this view that Dr. Innis, after devoting much attention and study to these diseases, and having proved most successful in his treatment, has complied with the requests of numerous friends and patients, and opened the above institution. The Dispensary is open daily from ten to one o'clock.
Dr. Innis may be consulted daily until two o'clock, at his residence 33, Fitzroy-square.

THIS DAY, MAY 6,

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SUPERB COLOURED SUPPLEMENT,

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, PRICE 6d.

May be ordered through all Newsmen and Booksellers, or at the **Office, 294, Strand, London.**

ROYAL Italian Opera, Covent Garden.—

First Appearance of Madame PAULINE VIARDOT GARCIA. The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera beg respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public, that Madame PAULINE VIARDOT GARCIA will have the honour to make her first appearance on TUESDAY next, May 9, on which occasion will be performed Bellini's Opera,

LA SONNAMBULA.

Amina	Mme. Pauline Viardot Garcia.
Teresa	Madame Bellini.
Lisa	Mlle. Corbari.
Rodolf	Signor Tamburini.
Alessio	Signor Polonini.
Elvino	Signor Mario.

Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa.

To conclude with a Divertissement.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

First Appearance of Mlle. Steffanoni.

First Night of Le Nozze di Figaro.

On Thursday next, May 11, a Grand Extra Night will take place, when Mlle. Steffanoni will have the honour to make her first appearance this season in Mozart's opera, Le Nozze di Figaro, which will be supported by the following eminent Artistes, forming a most unprecedented cast.

On Thursday next will be performed

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

Susanna	Madame Grisi.
La Contessa	Mlle. Steffanoni.
Cherubino	Mlle. Alboni.
Marcellina	Madame Bellini.
Il Conte Almaviva	Signor Tamburini.
Basilio	Signor Lavia.
Bartolo	Signor Rovere.
Antonio	Signor Polonini.
Figaro	Signor Marini.

To conclude with an entirely new Ballet Divertissement, entitled.

NIRENE, OU LE SENS.

Admission to the Pit, 8s. To the New Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d. To the Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s.

The Performances will commence at eight o'clock.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes (for the Night or Season) to be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from eleven till five o'clock; and at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers.

A GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, May 12, 1848.

In consequence of the universal satisfaction evinced at the performance of the STABAT MATER on the occasion of the last Concert, that celebrated work will be repeated in its complete form. The following extraordinary combination of artistes will support the entertainment:—Mme. Pauline Viardot Garcia, Madame Persiani, Mlle. Alboni, Mlle. Steffanoni, Madame Castellan, Mlle. Corbari, Madame Ronconi, and Madame Grisi; Signor Mario, Signor Salvi, Signor Ronconi, Signor Tamburini, Signor Marini, Signor Rovere, Signor Tagliafico, Signor Polonini, Signor Luigi Mei, Signor Corradi-Setti, and Signor Lavia; also Mons. Charles Halle, the eminent pianist, will make his first appearance in England on this occasion.

Conductor, Mr. Costa.

The Concert will commence at One o'clock.

Prices of Admission:—Boxes, £4. 4s., £3. 3s., £2. 2s., and £1. 11s. 6d. Orchestra Stalls, 10s. 6d. Box Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s. Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s. Pit, 5s. Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

Tickets, Boxes, Stalls, &c., may be secured on application at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—

LAST WEEK.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—The Public is respectfully informed that the Performances of the Cirque National de Paris will positively terminate on the 15th of May, the whole of the Equestrian Troupe being obliged to return to France immediately after that date. On MONDAY, and during the week, the Art of Riding with elegance and grace, and the complete Management of the Horse, illustrated by Mlles. Caroline and Mathilde. Novel and extraordinary Acts of Equitation by Mlles. Palmyre Anato, Amaglia Hadwiger, Coralie Ducos, F. Stanley, E. Lambert, La Petite Anato, &c. &c.—The Manége, exhibiting the perfection of equestrian training, displayed by M. Adolphe Franconi. Gymnastic Exercises, daring and intrepid Feats of Horsemanship, Pantomimic Representations, &c., by MM. Loisset, Leroy, Newsome, Siegrist, André, Wehle, Hermann, Henri, Nief, Le Petit Loisset, &c. &c. Original and Grotesque Performances by the Clowns, MM. Auriol, Leclair, and Auriol Fils, &c. &c.—Prices as usual.

GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, May 10 and 12.

Acting Manager, Mr. Eugene Macarthy.

ROBERT HOUDIN.—St. James's Theatre.

The surprising and interesting Performances of ROBERT HOUDIN (Membre de Plusieurs Sociétés Savantes, of the Palais Royal, Paris) having been received with the most enthusiastic admiration, he will continue his Extraordinary SOIREES FANTASTIQUES at the St. James's Theatre every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings. Doors open at Eight, the Entertainment commences at Half-past Eight, and terminates before Eleven o'clock.

Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre; and at Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

THE Genoa Crucifix.—This large and

beautiful Ivory Statue was obtained at great expense from Italy. Artists and Connoisseurs are unanimous in their admiration. Unique in size, execution, and remarkable origin, it affords a rare opportunity, especially to the untravelled, to contemplate and examine a first-class work of Art. Portrait and life of the self-taught artist-monk, Fra Carlo Pesenti, given to each visitor. Cosmorama Rooms, 209, Regent-street. Admission, One Shilling.

BOWYER Picture Gallery.—Mrs. M.

PARKES begs to intimate that she has fixed the 29th of MAY for the purpose of delivering the Shares in her Club Subscription.—Orders for Shares, One Guinea each, and other particulars, to be had at the above Gallery, or through Mrs. Parkes' town and country agents.

EXHIBITIONS of Plants, Flowers, and

FRUIT for PRIZES to be awarded by the ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's-park. Wednesdays, May 10th, June 14th, and July 5th. Tickets to be had at the Gardens by orders from Fellows, price 5s., or on the days of exhibition 7s. 6d. each.

WEIPPERT'S Soirees Dansantes, Prin-

cess's Concert Rooms—Last Two Nights—Monday, May 8, and Monday, May 15, being the close of the season and termination of the present subscriptions. Single tickets 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself M. C., Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne, of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres. Commence at eleven, conclude at three. Tickets and Programmes at 21, Soho-square. On Monday, June 5, Mr. Weippert's Annual Benefit Ball.

WEDDING Orders and India Outfits

executed in the first style of Fashion at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linen and Under Clothing, Dressing Gowns, and Robes à Déjeuner, in Muslin, Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel, with a beautiful variety of Baby Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready made. Youths and Gentlemen's Shirts made in the neatest style. The Ladies' Registered Equestrian Shirt can only be obtained at Mrs. NORTON'S, 72, Strand, Adelphi.

CORSET de la Cour Francaise.—Messrs.

W. THOMAS and BROTHERS, of Cheapside, London, are now prepared to take a limited number of orders for this novel invention.

Quotations translated from the French journals of January last:—

"The waist is certainly rendered more than two inches less in diameter, or the symmetrical arrangement of the corset to 'la dame' produces such appearances."—Paris Journal.

"For riding, walking, dancing, in sickness or in health, nothing could be better devised or come to the aid of our wives, daughters, sisters, or female friends more opportune."—Chirurgical Monthly Review.

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"The secret is exploded—hitherto kept profound amongst a few of the court élite. England will now compete with our artistes in the fabrication of superior corsets, and the despairing femme de chambre enabled to procure, at a reduced tariff, this acme of ease and gracefulness."—Beau Monde.

"This corset yields to the pressure of the body even while it adds to its support. All others of la mode antique cause the body to give way to their rigidity."—Nouveau Journal des Modes.

"This is as it should be. The corset is made for la dame, not, as hitherto, la dame for the corset."—Gazette de la Hygiene.

THE New Society of Painters in Water

COLOURS.—The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

JAMES FAREY, Secretary.

SPRING Fashions.—Mrs. Tuck begs

respectfully to inform her very kind patrons and Ladies in general that her Millinery Rooms are now replete with every novelty for the present season, selected with the utmost taste and care, and at the same moderate prices which have always characterised this establishment.—Mourning and Wedding orders executed with the greatest promptitude and economy.—No. 10, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place.

MILLINERY and Straw Bonnets.—T.

JONES, 32, Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's, calls the special attention of ladies who appreciate taste, combined with quality and economy, to his Stock of NOVELTIES for this season, in Straw Chip, Fancy, Ice, Millinery, and other BONNETS, which will be found well worthy of their notice, and to exceed in style those which last year brought his establishment into such popularity from the commendations bestowed on it by the press. No expense spared for the production of novelties.

N.B. T. Jones, 32, Ludgate-street, opposite Everington's.

SILKS for the Million.—Stagg and

MANTLE have been fortunate in purchasing, during the Revolutionary Crisis, the following large Lots, which they are now selling at prices utterly astounding:—

25,000 yards Striped and Checked Silks.
28,000 „ Rich Striped and Plain Glacé do.
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1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

TO Town and Country Milliners.—The

Ribbon and Fancy departments at STAGG and MANTLE'S are unrivalled for extent and variety of New and Seasonable Novelties.

N.B. Cut lengths (to the trade) at the wholesale prices.

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REAL Valenciennes Lace Cheap

Edgings - from	0s. 4½d.	to	1s. 3d.	per yard.
Narrow Lace do.	1s. 6d	to	2s. 3d.	do.
Wide do do.	2s. 6d.	to	18s. 6d.	do.
Insertions do.	1s. 0d.	to	3s. 9d.	do.

K. and S. being the LARGEST IMPORTERS of Valenciennes Lace they can, consequently, sell considerably cheaper than any other House to prove which, they will send Patterns to any part of the Kingdom for Inspection. Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

N. B. Real Black Lace will be very fashionable. K. and S. have just received a large lot, very cheap, consisting of Flounces, Falls, Scarfs, and Squares.

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BOYS' LONG CLOTH, linen fronts, &c., 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. each.

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Also, UNDER-CLOTHING and OUTFITS of every description.

Catalogues will be sent on receipt of a postage stamp.

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